State Library

THE LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXIII. LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1863. NUMBER 265.

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE.

JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING,

Green street, between Third and Fourth.

Daily Journal, delivered in the city.....$10 00

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION BY MAIL.

Daily per year.....10 00
Daily per month.....1 00
Tri-Weekly per year.....6 00
Tri-Weekly per month.....75
Weekly per year.....2 50
Weekly per year in clubs of five, each.....2 00

All subscriptions out of the city discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they are paid.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

ONE SQUARE, TEN LINES AGATE OR LESS, DAILY:

2d or 3d page.	1st or 4th page.
1 insertion, $0 75	1 month, $7 00
3 insertions, 1 00	2 months, 9 00
6 insertions, 1 25	3 months, 12 00
9 insertions, 1 50	6 months, 20 00
18 insertions, 1 75	12 months, 30 00
26 insertions, 2 00	

Each additional square one half the above rates.

WANTS, For Sale or Rent, for Hire, and such notices, not exceeding four lines agate, 25 cents each insertion. Marriages and Deaths 25 cents. Obituaries 50 cents or more according to space occupied.

WEEKLY PAPER.—One dollar a square for first insertion, and fifty cents for each additional insertion.

Editorial notices, where the person has no advertisement in the paper, 20 cents a line; each continuance 10 or 5 cents a line, according to length of time. Editorials, where there is advertising, 10 cents a line for first insertion, and 5 cents for each additional insertion.

☞ Remittances by mail, *when in registered letters*, at our risk. The money must be remitted with the order for advertising or paper.

☞ Great excitement has been caused in San Francisco by the attempt of the Government to take possession of the Almaden mines. The mines were to be taken under a writ issued by President Lincoln, and were to be turned over to the custody of a Mr. Swett, an old law partner of his. The surrender of the mine being refused, and armed resistance made to the military force called out, a despatch came from the President ordering a stay of proceedings. It was asserted that Secretary Stanton and ex-Attorney General Black knew a great deal about the matter, and that they were endeavoring to use the President's fingers to rake the chestnuts out of the fire.

☞ A cargo of one hundred and sixty-five mules, from Montevideo (the first ever imported into this country from that port), reached New York last week in the ship Leonidas. During a passage of fifty-seven days but six of the mules died. The casualties of the war have made such havoc among horses, and so raised their price, that it has become absolutely necessary to get a cheaper supply of mules to perform the necessary labors of the country.

FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.—Two fugitive slaves were captured at Evansville last week, belonging to Mr. Little, living in the Green River country. Mr. Little obtained possession of his property, upon the examination of the case, without difficulty or hindrance. This is an important matter, and goes far to show the genuine loyalty of the good people of Evansville, who are disposed rather to obey law and order than to take advantage of the peculiar condition of affairs.

A LITTLE BOY'S THROAT CUT.—Yesterday afternoon, says the Democrat of Wednesday morning, two little boys living in the upper portion of the city had a dispute, when one of them, Willie Watkins, drew a knife and cut three or four heavy gashes in the throat of his comrade, whose name is Jacob Hemp. It is thought that Hemp will not recover, as the wounds are very deeply inflicted. Watkins was arrested by officer Gunsenhauser and put in jail.

☞ The Milan papers state that Garibaldi has become a perfect wreck. His health has given way, his wound is constantly breaking out afresh in consequence of the exfoliation of the bone; and the neglect into which he has fallen, the loss of his popularity, and the death and imprisonment of his old friends, contribute to depress him still more than the physical injuries that have made him a cripple for life.

AFFRAY AT WASHINGTON.—The Vincennes Sun learns that an affray occurred in the town of Washington, Daviess county, Ind., on Saturday evening, between some of Childs's company, 65th regiment, and two or three citizens, and that an old man named Brown, a resident of that county, was mortally wounded by a bayonet, and a young man dangerously injured by the same means.

REMARKABLE DISEASE.—A very remarkable disease seems to have made its appearance in Illinois. In some portions of Schuyler county quite a number of people have recently died of it. The victims are attacked with pains in some part of the body, generally in the hand or arm, and in two or three days they are dead. It is called by some the "spotted fever.'

☞ Enrolment returns have been received at Springfield from six districts in Illinois. The number of persons enrolled in the first or Chicago district is 22,541. No order for a draft has been received, but it is presumed that when the enrolment returns are all in (which is expected by the 15th inst.) the conscription will speedily take place.

☞ A lithograph of the Keokuk, executed at Charleston, came into the hands of our troops on Morris Island. This sketch gave the weak points of the ill-fated vessel, and the facts upon which it was based must have been furnished by parties where the iron-clad was built.

☞ An inquiring clerk in the dead-letter office is said to have found that out of six thousand eight hundred and fifty letters written by females, only three hundred and twenty-five were without postscripts. Some of the letters contained three.

☞ Among the recent arrivals at Mobile from Europe was Pierre Soule, who, it is said, was not sanguine of mediation on the part of the French Emperor on account of the popularity of the movement in Mexico.

☞ The irritation of the Three Western Powers against Russia is very great, and the Morning Post of London, the organ of Lord Palmerston, maintains that a union of the Three Powers against Russia is insured.

☞ Gen. Rousseau is at Washington, asking authority to raise 12,000 mounted men to operate against guerillas, into which he is of opinion the rebel armies of the West will speedily degenerate.

☞ The Atlanta Appeal of the 24th ult. thinks that Rosecrans is moving on Selma. The same paper says that the mountains in Northwestern Georgia are full of rebel deserters.

☞ The North river steamboats have raised the price of passage from New York to Albany to one dollar and fifty cents. The fare has been one dollar for over twenty years.

☞ Mrs. Jeff Davis had a sham battle fought at Richmond, by a South Carolina brigade, in order that the regal lady might see how they did the thing in the army.

☞ Lady—Do you like codfish balls, Mr. H.? Mr. H., hesitatingly—I really don't know, madam, I never recollect attending any.

☞ The Duke of Bedford is rooting out from his London estate all the public houses and taverns situated on it.

☞ Under what legal process should a common swearer be arrested? A man-dam us clearly.

☞ We don't wear ear-rings as women do, but they bore our ears as if they thought we ought to.

☞ Throwing cigars to favorite male actors is the custom in some places of amusement in Spain.

☞ The city directory of Chicago for 1863 fixes the population of that city at 150,000.

☞ Gen. Foster is actively at work organizing a brigade of colored troops.

☞ There are nearly ten thousand paroled prisoners in the camps at Annapolis.

[From the Richmond Enquirer of August 5th.]

"TO THE FRONT!"—AN APPEAL TO THE MEN AND WOMEN OF THE CONFEDERACY.

Pride of race, pride in an ancestry of gentlemen, pride in all those habitudes and instincts which separated us so immeasurably from the peddling and swindling Yankee nation—all this pride has been openly cherished and avowed, in all simplicity and good faith, and we have a thousand times blessed God that secession, separation, war itself, have come in good time to save our children from being debased by contact with an order of beings whom in our soul we disdained.

Now, if we should be conquered by those Yankees? If for want of steady perseverance to the end our country should become the subjugated province, our children the serfs, our women and maidens the handmaids of that despised pack of plebeian peddlers! How would the haughty Southern dames relish this destiny? With what eyes would they look upon any Confederate men between sixteen and sixty who might then be still above ground, unwounded and in health? And these men, where would *they* go to hide their shameful faces? What mountains would they call on to cover them? Earth has no shade deep enough to conceal them; hell no furnace hot enough to scorch them! But we cannot dwell upon this sort of picture; there will be no such men surviving—none at least deserving that name.

The President appeals to the women of the Confederacy, and with good reason; for not even the men have so deep and dread an interest in this affair as they have. Men can at least fight to the last and die, and have done with it. Even the cowards can at least fly to other countries, change their shameful names, spend their vile gains, and "peep about to find themselves dishonorable graves." But the women can neither fight nor fly. They must follow the fortunes of the country, and if it be subdued by that Yankee nation, must only bow their proud heads to their destiny, and take the fate to which the men *will have left them*. Many may be employed as governesses to teach small Yankees; many, owing to their experience in ruling negro households, may get service as housekeepers in their own houses to superintend their own slaves for their new mistress. Some may be fancied as concubines by Yankee dry goods merchants who have turned brigadiers or quartermasters.

We do assure the women of the Confederate States that in these pictures is no color of exaggeration. The President, who never exaggerates, states plainly what the enemy's success in this war means. "Their malignant rage aims at nothing less than the extermination of yourselves, your wives, and children. They seek to destroy what they cannot plunder. They propose, as the spoils of victory, that your homes shall be partitioned among the worthless whose atrocious cruelties have stamped infamy upon their government.

* * * * * * *

"No alternative is left you but victory or subjugation and utter ruin." Just so; this is precisely the alternative—there is no middle ground to rest upon. Either we go up and our enemies *down*, or *vice versa*. No wonder an appeal is made, then, to the women to aid us in this crisis. None have so momentous an interest; and none, as we firmly believe, wield so much power. They can do more for us this day than the President with all his conscript guards, than Governors with their militia calls, or General Lee with his appeals to the stragglers. *They* know those stragglers, one by one, and where they are to be found. They, the mothers and the sisters, may, if they will, be a conscript guard impossible to be evaded. They know whose furloughs are out, whose wounds are healed, who are lingering idly about home or about the springs, boasting of the perils they have passed, philandering and making love, while far away on some northern field the bronzed veterans of the old army are dressing their thinned ranks to face the storm of battle, and bearing high aloft their unconquered Confederate cross; and as their great and devoted General gazes along the lines his eye beams with pride in those who are at their post, and flashes with indignation to think that so many are not there. Every man is missed; every man has his own place to fill and his own work to do, his own crown of glory to win, or his own honorable grave to fill.

Will not the women help us, then, to set every man in his place? Will they not refuse so much as to speak to any one who evades his duty? We all know that they, by combining together, can drive all stragglers at once to the field; they can make existence intolerable to those who stay; but to those who go and do the *devoir* of gallant gentlemen they can promise paradise, and keep their word. Now here is what women can do for us at this moment—for *us*? for themselves, and for us all. Let them but think that everything we are, have, or hope to have or to be, depends upon our glorious army, and that it is now standing in the grip of the Confederacy once more, with enormous masses of the ruffian foe gathering in front and flank for another and more strenuous blow at the heart of the country. If our soldiers do their duty now they can save the country and make it the proudest nation upon earth; if not, better for them they had never been born!

[From the Richmond Enquirer of August 6th.]

"OUR HEIRS FOREVER."

If any short-sighted Confederates of feeble knees and pallid livers have been deluding themselves with the idea that in case of subjugation by our enemy, the worst that could happen to us would be merely to go back into the "Union as it was," with the "Constitution as it is," &c., it is time for them to awake from that dream. For us, in case of being overcome in the field, there is to be no Constitution and no law. The entire possession of the whole Southern country, with every house and estate; the absolute fee-simple of all the land, with its "woods and waters, mines and fishings, to have and to hold unto Yankees their heirs and assigns," this is the prize for which our enemy fights, and without the prospect of which he would not strike another lick. To fully attain this, it will be necessary for the Yankees to abolish the Constitution entirely, so far as regards us Confederates. We must be left without rights, without legal remedies, an inferior race creeping on the face of our own land.

Surely if our people fully understood and laid to heart the real nature of the struggle in which we are engaged, there would be no whisper heard anywhere of any possible termination to that struggle except in victory over our enemies. Any man who should hint at *peace* and urge our government to make peace would be at once marked as a traitor devising how to deserve well of his country's enemies to win indulgence for himself by abandoning the common cause, and to merit rewards out of the plunder of his neighbors. We do believe that if confederates universally comprehended this, men would be afraid to speak of peace or of compromise, lest they should meet on the spot the doom of a traitor.

One may observe sometimes in the Confederate newspapers phrases which we regard as of ill omen. It has become common to talk sarcastically of the "last-ditch" men and the "last-drop-of-blood" men, namely: those who declare that rather than yield to Yankee rule they will shed the last drop of their blood and die in the last ditch. Has this become a ridiculous sentiment, then? It is possible that barroom orators, or even the very gamblers, may have been heard to bluster in this sort of way, without for a moment meaning to shed the *first* drop of their blood, or to die anywhere, save in their beds. But that does not make the idea in itself by any means ludicrous. On the contrary, if there be not now within this Confederacy several hundred thousand men, each one of whom is a "last-drop" man and a "last-ditch" man, then, indeed, it is ill with us this day—with us and our heirs forever. If that "confiscation act" ever comes to be applied throughout our country, those who shall live to see it will often wish they had died in any ditch at all.

The phrases may have become cant, and may mean nothing in the mouths of most who use them; but the thing itself—the firm resolution to perish rather than submit upon any terms whatever, is precisely what is wanted and all that is wanted to keep that famous confiscation act forever in abeyance, a mere ornament to the Yankee statute-book; and to transmit our bounteous soil, and our unstained honor along with it, to those unborn heirs forever whom Washington law decrees to be born paupers and slaves.

THE LAST WORDS OF COMMANDER READ.

A New Orleans correspondent relates the following anecdote of the last hours of that gallant Obican, the late Commander Read, U.S.N.:

His wounds were very severe, and he suffered terribly until death relieved him; but he never complained. About half an hour before he died he remarked to the doctor that he thought his time was short, that all hope of recovery had passed. "Yes," replied the doctor, "you cannot recover, Captain Read, and you have but little time to live."

After this was said he had about half an hour of comparative freedom from pain, when he remarked to the doctor, "Well, doctor, I do not know that there is any use holding on longer; I guess I will shove off;" and with almost the same breath he expired. His last words were in all respects characteristic of the man. He was one of the most gallant spirits of the many in our naval service, and his death will universally be lamented.

The practice of desertion from the army in order to obtain money by substitute service seems to be frightfully on the increase. The Providence Journal says that two New York detectives recently visited the Providence barracks, and out of fifty-two substitute soldiers found there, identified twenty-three as deserters from regiments organized.

[Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.]

CENTRAL AMERICA.

PANAMA, N. G., July 27.

From Central America the news is of importance. It is thought the war which has for some time past been carried on between the States of Guatemala and Nicaragua on one side, and Salvador and Honduras on the other, is likely soon to be brought to a close by the successes of the two first named powers. The successes of General Carrera—he has possession of Santa Ana and Sonsonate, the chief towns in the two departments of Salvador, bordering upon Guatemala—is attributed to the treachery of General Don Santiago Gonzales, who entered into a conspiracy with some of the principal citizens of San Salvador, whilst President Barrios was absent with the army at Santa Ana, and were to pronounce against him in the capital, whilst a similar movement was taking place in the other towns and also amongst the army at Santa Ana.

Barrios, hearing of the treachery, returned unexpectedly to San Salvador on the evening of the 28th. In the night, several of the principal conspirators, amongst the number Don Jose Gonzales, brother of the General, fled the city. During the absence of Barrios, and the temporary absence of Gen. Cabanas, who had been left in charge of the army, Gen. Gonzales caused the army at Santa Ana, on the 30th of June, to pronounce against Barrios, whom he declared had been deposed and was then a prisoner, and in favor of himself. Cabanas and other Generals who would not join were allowed to return to Salvador. Gen. Gonzales immediately went to Gen. Carrera, at Chalchupa, offering propositions of peace, but not being able to agree on any terms, Carrera, on the 3d instant, took possession of Santa Ana, scattering Gonzales's army in all directions. Gonzales was wounded and sought shelter in the mountains; he is still at large. Two of Gonzales's officers implicated in the plot against Barrios were taken prisoners in San Salvador, and shot on the 5th instant. The conspiracy is widely spread throughout the entire State.

The army of Honduras was attacked and defeated by Gen. Cerna, with his Guatemala troops, on the Santa Rosa plains in Honduras. Cerna then installed Don Jose Maria Medina president; returned to Santa Ana and joined Carrera. He was immediately sent against Chalatenango, which place he entered on the 11th, thence to Sachito, some ten leagues north of the capital. All of these places are expected to pronounce against Barrios and in favor of Mr. Francisco Duenas, who has been set up by Carrera as provisional president in the departments of Santa Ana and Sonsonate, where he has organized a government.

It is thought Cerna will pass on to Cojutepeque, and thence to Vicente. If this be done, the only department left under Barrios will be that of the Capital. San Miguel will declare for the strongest party.

Barrios has 2,500 men in San Salvador, which is a strong place and can be easily defended. Meantime he is without resources, excepting the monthly assessments and sales of confiscated goods. If Carrera surrounds the Capital, it will be difficult for Barrios to maintain himself another month. Barrios is said to be a good man. His ruin is attributed to his Minister Irungary, who is said to be an unprincipled adventurer from Guatemala, a man of very bad character.

It is said that General Martinez, President of Nicaragua, in view of the successes of Carrera and Cerna, is about to recall and disband his troops which had already been sent to invade Honduras.

The latest dates from South America are Valparaiso 3d inst. and Callao 13th.

Trouble has arisen between the governments of Chili and Bolivia in regard to the possession of the Mejillones docks, now held by the former. In a decree issued in Bolivia on the 5th of June it is stated that that government has been authorized to declare war against Chili unless an amicable settlement is offered by the latter.

The Chilians are giving some attention to the cultivation of cotton. A sample of the product has been on exhibition in Santiago. It is said to be of first class quality.

The difficulties between the Peruvian and Brazilian governments, arising out of the navigation of the Amazon, have been settled in the most friendly manner. The Brazilian company who sought exclusive privileges have made public intimation of the relinquishment of their claim.

The United States Commissioners to Peru arrived at Lima by last mail out, and were well received.

General Mosquera with his ministers is expected here on the 10th of August, and will probably make Panama the capital of the Republic temporarily.

ANSWER OF MAJ. GEN. BURNSIDE TO THE WRIT SERVED BY JUDGE PADDOCK IN THE CASE OF HENRY HICKS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OHIO,
CINCINNATI, O., August 5.

I know of no such person as Henry Hicks, and he is certainly not in my custody, as I do not take charge of the imprisonment of any persons.

If, as is indicated by the Sheriff, this man is a minor, and enlisted in the service against the consent of his parents, and the case is one which justly and honorably calls for a discharge—by making the facts known to these headquarters, the discharge will be at once granted—without the expense of a law suit, or the chance of a clashing between the State and United States authorities, which all just and loyal men should seek to avoid at a time like the present.

My instructions are distinct, to deliver up no prisoners, upon writ issued from the State Courts, where they are held by authority of the General Government.

These instructions are based upon a well-known decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, and I have issued an order embracing the leading features of that decision.

In conclusion, I beg to state to the Honorable Court, that it is far from my desire to come in collision with its authority, or to disregard any of its decrees: and I hope to be always found willing and anxious to obey any of its orders, that are not in opposition to my instructions from the General Government, and I feel sure that the Honorable Court has no disposition to give any such orders.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

[Signed] A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major General Commanding Department of the Ohio.

ALL HONOR TO THE BRAVE.

The citizens of Henry, Oldham, and Shelby will give a grand dinner to the officers and soldiers of the 9th Kentucky cavalry, and Col. Buckley and his recruits, at the Eminence fair grounds, on Tuesday, the 19th day of the present month.

All the citizens living near are expected to bring with them well-cooked provisions in abundance, as a large crowd will attend. Patriotic speeches will be made on the occasion.

Major-General Burnsides, Gen. Boyle, Gen. Bramlette, Gen. Hobson, Gen. Shackelford, Gen. Green Clay Smith, Gen. S. S. Fry, and Col. C. L. Dunham, Hon. Robt. Mallory, Hon. Aaron Harding, Hon. Brutus J. Clay, Hon. J. F. Bell, Hon. G. Dunlap, Geo. D. Prentice, and Paul Shipman are invited to attend. All soldiers of the war of 1812 are specially invited to be present on the occasion.

WM. GIBSON,
J. P. SPARKS,
Z. WHEAT,
} Committee.

Frankfort Commonwealth please notice.

HANDSOME MEN.—The Galena Transit thus discourses: What a very rare thing is a handsome man. When we look around among our friends and acquaintances, or upon the crowds we encounter in our daily walks, what a very small quantity of fine, classical features do we meet with. How rare are "high and lofty" foreheads, and "finely chiseled" nostrils. On the contrary, what numbers of snipe and snub noses, of high cheek bones, and hollowed cheeks, of extensive mouths, *sans* teeth, of dull and sunken eyes, of cadaverous complexions, encounter us at every turn. How many are short and fat—how many long and lanky; and nearly all how awkward! In fact, a very handsome man ought to be taken hold of and put in a show. It is not fitting that he be allowed to go at large. What is he but a reproach to his fellow creatures—an odious comparison—a walking insult! Let him be confined or tattooed. It may not be new, but it is very true, that most things are valued in proportion to their rarity. Men are vainer of personal beauty than women, and far less skilful in concealing their vanity; consequently a handsome man is a decided impertinence—a thorough-bred Narcissus. He is of opinion that the business of the world stands still in order to give the people engaged therein leisure to contemplate him. When he appears, he thinks all thoughts and emotions in the breast of every one present are suspended or obliterated in order to make room for an intense feeling of admiration. He feels quite certain that every woman who looks upon him loves him, and that her peace of mind is from thenceforth sacrificed; and he has even the egregious folly to suppose that he is admired by those of his own sex! Poor, deluded mortal! Little does he dream that men of sense never bestow a thought upon his pretty face, and that those who are not overburdened with that quality, feel a very strong desire indeed to kick them.

All prejudices against mule meat were thoroughly conquered during the siege of Vicksburg, and the rebel army was using it freely, esteeming it better for food than the blue beef and rancid pork upon which they formerly subsisted. The little remnant of breadstuffs which they had on hand attests the extremity to which they were reduced, and their soldiers are praising the "hard tack" or pilot bread given them by our men as if it were the most delicious bread ever baked.

AUDITOR'S MONTHLY REPORT.

SHOWING THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE CITY OF LOUISVILLE FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1863.

RECEIPTS.

Groceries	$250 50
Stores	482 25
Drays	21 00
Wagons	46 00
Hacks	25 25
Carts	24 00
Confectioners	80 75
Taverns	1,057 50
Coffeehouses	1,000 00
Insurance offices	100 00
Shows and Exhibitions	345 00
Lumber yards	15 00
Billiard tables	25 00
Hucksters	140 00
Peddlers	45 00
Beer house	350 00
Slave Pens	6 00
Firms	85 00
Auctioneers	153 89
Markethouse	2,475 65
City Wharf—City's interest	461 09
" " For Rowan's heirs	183 78
Portland Wharf	281 20
Eastern Wharf	362 37
Workhouse	28 28
Hospital	89 60
Sundries	30 00
Real estate—sale of old buildings, Fulton street	725 00
City revenue, collected from suit against Baldwin	1,800 00
State of Indiana—collected by the Mayor—amount of debt for powder and lead	6,305 09
Interest of city revenue—interest on back taxes collected by C. Elliott	10 48
J. B. Gregory, City Tax Collector Eastern District—	
On account of city tax for 1863 $8,624 51	
On account of gas tax 1,000 00	9,624 51
B. F. Moore, Railroad and Water Tax Collector Eastern District—	
On account of water tax for 1863	600 00
K. P. Thixton, City Tax Collector Western District—	
On account of city tax for 1863 $7,312 43	
On account of gas tax for 1863 1,000 00	8,312 43
D. McPherson, Railroad and Water Tax Collector Western District—	
On account of railroad tax for 1863 $4,000 00	
On account of water tax for 1863 2,000 00	6,000 00
Chas. Elliott, Back Tax Collector Eastern District—	
Sundry taxes of 1862	387 12
Total receipts	$41,708 44
Warrants outstanding July 31, 1863	9,746 21
Cash in Treasury June 30, 1863	76,297 60
	$127,752 25

EXPENDITURES.

Markethouses—paid gas bills to	$350 67
July 1, and salaries of masters	
Rowan's heirs—paid Dr. Buchanan, trustee, and Mrs. R. K. Wan	286 65
Wagons—refunded this amount overpaid in June, 1863	2 00
City Wharf—error in credit in June	20 00
House of Refuge fund—paid House of Refuge bonds 58, 59, and 60, (in full of issue)	3,000 00
Memphis Branch bond and interest fund—paid bonds 215, 216, and 217 $3,000 00	
Paid four months' int. on each 60 00	3,060 00
Incidental expenses—box rent at P. O	75
Expense of collecting debt against the State of Indiana	3 35
Salary of Judge Monroe for June, and sundry claims	1,062 61
Old Liability Special Fund—paid to Louisville Gas Co. interest on city's note of $35,000 to July 1, 1863	765 83
(Do. do.—transferred to credit of Sinking Fund—for interest on city's notes to Sinking Fund Commissioners, $316 60	
Cleaning streets, Eastern District, to July 22, 1863	623 00
Repairing streets, Eastern District, to July 25, 1863	506 95
Intersections Eastern District	43 40
Cleaning streets Western District, to July 23, 1863	923 15
Repairing streets, Western District, work on streets, to July 23, 1863, and repairs of Portland avenue	1,495 57
Intersections Western District	207 24
Fire Department—salaries and expenses for June	2,481 70
Pumps, wells, &c.—repairs to July 1	389 78
Police Department—salaries for June	3,215 10
City officers—salaries of Mayor and attorney for three months, and other officers for June	1,713 25
Hospital—salaries and expenses for June	1,06 92
Almshouse—expenses for May and June	1,188 09
Workhouse—expenses for May and June	1,988 61
Public printing—sundry claims	92 64
Engineer's department—salaries for June	179 00
Real estate—paid over to N. R. R. Co. amount of N. R. R. tax bills turned over to Rogers' heirs in purchase of wharf property	1,553 69
Sewers—work on Southern ditch, &c	352 56
Pesthouse (new)—Sunday claims	576 00
Total expenditures	$27,086 59
Warrants outstanding June 30	8,062 98
Cash in the Treasury July 31	92,652 97
	$127,752 25

Respectfully submitted,
WM. McCARRELL, Auditor.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., August 11, 1863.

CANADIAN VIEW OF THE WAR.—The Southern leaders are about to make their last effort to conquer the independence of the Confederate States. Their new levy is a levy *en masse*, including every man from 18 to 45, not disabled by bodily infirmity, and no substitutes to be accepted. The severity of this act affords abundant proof of the desperate position of the Confederacy. There is no choice left. If a man is bodily fit, he must fight whether he desires it or not, whether he is willing and able to pay a substitute or not. However pressing may be his business, however great may be the necessities of his family, he has no recourse, he must go to the field. We suspect that this measure will be more easy to enact than to put in force. It is true that very many poor men—white trash and foreigners—have been forced to fight in the Southern armies, but this new rule strikes at higher game. The wealthy, influential, and refined are aimed at, and it may be safely said that those who want to fight among those classes are already in the field.

It is doubtful whether the Confederacy would gain much from the services of the unwilling among well to do people, but it is quite certain that to force them from their homes will do more to make the war unpopular in the South than any other measure. Perhaps there will be no rioting; possibly the press will not be allowed to speak out; but discontent will find utterance and grow in strength. Suppose the North had not allowed the wealthy to find substitutes, and that every man from eighteen to forty-five had been called into the field, could the draft have been enforced? Most certainly not. The Southerners have doubled the strain upon the issue of the war than their Northern brethren, and will submit to greater hardships. But still there are limits to their endurance, and we fancy that the limit has been reached. Opposition to the war may not spring up at once; submission may not be advocated; but zeal will flag and discontent will spread, paralyzing every limb of the Confederacy.

Admittedly, however, this is the last levy the South can make; while the North, if she continues to progress, has ample reserves. The contest is henceforth unequal, and, with the most ordinary good management on the part of the Washington government, ought to be finished in a year from this time. The campaign for the present summer is over with the exception of the siege of Charleston; but the fall is at hand, and every effort will be needed on the part of the North to prepare its armies for fresh advances in September and October. It is evident that it would be folly to attempt the subjugation of the trans-Mississippi States while those of the Gulf remain unconquered. With the Mississippi at all points in possession of the North, Texas and Arkansas can give no aid to the eastern part of the Confederacy. It seems probable, therefore, that Vicksburg will be garrisoned, and that the flotilla of gunboats will be made large enough to prevent the establishment of any Confederate force on the banks of the Mississippi, while the main body of the western army of the North will push forward.

Mobile will be probably the first point of attack. The second city of the Gulf, its capture will be of great importance to the Northern cause, and will probably be followed by the seizure of the whole State of Alabama, with which it communicates by river navigation. A Northern army will probably push into Eastern Tennessee and Northern Georgia, and if these regions, in which there are large numbers of Unionists, can be held, all that remain under the sway of Mr. Jefferson Davis will be the narrow strip on the Atlantic, composed of Georgia, the Carolinas, and Virginia. The entire coast of even these States, including Charleston and Savannah, may, before winter, be in the possession of the Federals. If we could imagine the Confederate Generals still continuing the war, next spring would witness a grand movement on Richmond from all points of the compass, and its capture as the conclusion of the war. We observe that the leading Administration paper in Washington recommends that there shall be no advance toward Richmond this fall, but that Lee should be merely kept in occupation on the Rappahannock. If he advanced northward, he would be repulsed; if he sent his forces elsewhere, Richmond might then be assailed, but in the meantime the attacking strength of the North should be employed elsewhere. This seems to be sound policy. If the North had never attacked Lee's army at all, it would have been in a better position to-day. It is the only Southern army which can win victories, and except the North can turn out as clever an officer as Lee, it ought to let that officer alone, till he can be assailed by overwhelming forces. To attack him now would be to run great risk of defeat, and also of encouraging the Confederates to renewed exertions in the Southwest, where they are now weak and where they should be kept down. This programme would bring the end of the war in ample time for the presidential campaign in the fall of 1863, and give Old Abe a chance of re-election, for which he is said to be looking far more anxiously than befits him.—*Toronto (Can.) Globe.*

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

EVENING DESPATCHES.

Our Special Despatches.

Grant's Report of the Vicksburg Siege

Arrests and Return of Deserters.

The Whereabouts of General Bragg.

Recruits Leaving Indianapolis, Ind.

Meade's Army Rapidly Reinforcing.

Latest from Charleston and Vicinity.

A Terrific Engagement Reported.

The Rebel Guns Finally Silenced.

Position of the Army at Morris Island

Important Rumor from Washington.

Meeting to be Held there next Week.

Speculations as to the Object of it.

Rebel Leaders Reported for Peace.

The French Policy in Mexico.

Hints of Action in Relation to it.

Rebels in the Shenandoah Valley.

Situation of General Lee's Army.

New Fractional Currency to be Issued

State of Affairs in the Confederacy.

[Special Despatches to the Louisville Journal.]

WASHINGTON, August 11.

It is understood that Gen. Grant's official report of the siege of Vicksburg contradicts the statement hitherto universally accepted that the plan of running the batteries and taking Vicksburg in the rear, by which the final success was achieved, originated in Washington, and represents it as solely his own. The report will be given to the public in a few days. Some new development has delayed its publication thus far.

CAIRO, August 11.

Capt. Evans, Deputy Provost Marshal of Williamson and Saline counties, reported here last evening with 78 deserters from the 128th and 129th regiments, as the result of two days' securing over the counties named. They were delivered to the military authorities here, and the captors returned to hunt up more. These men would many of them voluntarily give themselves up could they be merged into the 31st regiment or Indiana cavalry regiments.

It was in search of these men that Marshals Philips and Evans were fired upon lately, and it is more than suspected that some of the men among those here were engaged in this onslaught. Three of the prisoners were released, as it was shown they were not deserters. The remainder will be soon forwarded South.

There is no news of importance from Memphis to-day. General Hurlbut's friends claim that his resignation has not been accepted, and that he will retain his position in the present army corps. Bragg's whereabouts, according to a Corinth letter-writer, are somewhere in the vicinity of Atlanta., Ga., which place he is advancing upon to defend and fortify, with Rosecrans not far away.

The trial of the negroes engaged in the murder of the Beckham family at Compromise Landing is to take place at Columbus before a military commission.

The cars have been running regularly since the 7th inst. from Columbus, Ky., to Union City. The intention seems to be to open the road further as fast as possible. Cars are daily shipped to Columbus to be used on the military railroads.

Gen. Grant's orders allowing steamboats but three-quarters of one cent per mile for transporting officers and one-half cent for private soldiers, from any place between here and Vicksburg, is creating considerable excitement. Some boats will immediately have to tie up under the pressure.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 12.

Brig. Gen. McGinnis, formerly Colonel of the 11th Indiana, left for his brigade at Natchez, Mississippi, last night.

Squads of recruits are arriving daily for the new regiments now forming.

The 20th Indiana, now being in New York city, would be a good regiment to enlist in, as those heroes will have easy times.

A man was killed in Rush county on Saturday for hurrahing for Jeff Davis.

Chaplain Lozier arrived yesterday with $3,700 for the sick and wounded soldiers. Two thousand five hundred dollars he collected in Jefferson county alone. He will leave to-morrow to canvass Switzerland county.

The Indiana State Fair grounds are splendidly fixed for a big fair. Superintendant Loomis is using every effort to make it the fair of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, August 11.

There is not an item of news received up to 11 o'clock to-night as to the result of the very heavy bombardment of Fort Sumpter that was looked for yesterday morning.

An arrival of a steamer at Fortress Monroe, from Port Royal, brought no news whatever of any movement.

Lee's whole army is south of the Rapid Ann.

Meade's army is being rapidly reinforced at the rate of five hundred every day. Four hundred drafted men leave Philadelphia tomorrow morning.

NEW YORK, August 12.

The Herald's Morris Island correspondence, under date of 5th and 7th, reports our position stronger and safer than ever. The morale and confidence of our troops are unexampled, although the rebels keep pouring in shells from Wagner, Sumpter, and other fortifications. The protection to our troops is so complete that our casualties are hardly worth noticing.

Captain Paine, 100th New York, with nine of his men, were captured by rebels on the night of the fourth, while on a scout near the Lighthouse creek. They made a spirited but unsuccessful resistance to superior numbers.

On Sunday week there was a terrific engagement between the gunboat Ottawa, a Monitor, and the Ironsides, and our works on Morris Island and the rebel forts. The rebel guns were finally silenced.

A boat belonging to the Ironsides, while on picket duty last Wednesday night, was run down by a rebel steamer and part of the crew was drowned, and the rest was saved by another of our boats. No prisoners was taken by the rebels.

NEW YORK, August 12.

The Herald's Washington despatch reports that a meeting of the prominent friends of the Administration will be held in Washington next week. Speculations are rife as to its object, but the most prevalent opinion is that news has been received by Gen. Halleck and others that the rebel leaders are willing to offer propositions for peace, believing their armies demoralized and broken up.

Some correspondent hints that several Cabinet meetings have been held in relation to the French policy in Mexico, and it appears to have been decided that the permanent occupation by the French shall not be permitted, and that the entire abandonment of Napoleon's policy there will be demanded, even at the hazard of war.

The same correspondent says that Generals G. K. Warren and Banks are talked of for Commander of the Army of the Potomac, in case Meade's resignation should be accepted.

The Herald's correspondent says: The recent reconnoissances demonstrate that there is still a force of rebel infantry in the Shenandoah Valley ready to fall on our rear in case our army advances without due consideration. The main force of Lee's army is on the line of the Rapid Ann, and Lee's headquarters are at Gordonsville.

Intelligent prisoners say his force is not so large now as when he recrossed the Potomac, though he has received 15,000 reinforcements from the cotton States.

Admiral Porter has been granted two months' leave of absence, and will leave for the North after making the necessary arrangements for the management of the fleet during his absence.

New fractional currency is ready for issue, but will not be put in circulation for one or two months, as there is still on hand a large amount of postal currency to be issued.

Col. Chas. James, formerly of New York, has been appointed Collector of San Francisco in place of T. F. Low, who resigned to accept the Republican nomination for Governor.

The Times' Washington despatch says that a rebel Lieutenant, who has recently deserted from Lee's army and come within our lines, brings reports indicating an almost helpless condition of affairs for the rebel Confederacy.

Great dissatisfaction is said exists among North Carolina, Tennessee, and Mississippi troops who are anxious to return to their respective States. The North Carolinians are especially clamorous, and declare that once at home they will throw down their arms and abandon the rebel cause.

Troops from Southwestern States say that there is no use in further resistance since Vicksburg and Port Hudson have fallen.

The Tribune's special says that Hon. John F. Hutchins, special agent of the Government, has returned from New Orleans, and reports in favor of reestablishing a U. S. Mint there.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.

It is stated that Brig. Gen. Bowen, Chief of Topographical Engineers, has been promoted to Maj. General.

A new rebel camp was discovered on Sunday on Piney Mountain, near Culpepper.

CINCINNATI, August 12, M.

River stationary. Eight feet in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 80; barometer 29.20.

CINCINNATI, August 12, M.

Flour unchanged. Wheat dull, but held for full prices. Corn and oats dull and lower; new 53; old can be bought at 56. Whiskey held hig

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,
Green Street, between Third and Fourth.

NOTICE TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.
The time paid for is printed after the name on each paper, and thus every day subscribers can see when their term of subscription expires. Timely attention to this on the part of those desirous of renewing will prevent much annoyance.

GEO. D. PRENTICE, PAUL R. SHIPMAN, } Editors.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1863.

☞ Some of the Republican papers are trying desperately to make capital for their party out of the late election in this State. The most desperate effort of this sort that we have noticed is made by the Washington Chronicle. As the Chronicle's effort is a representative one, we will expose it, for the benefit of such Republicans as do not wish either to fool themselves or to be fooled by others.

The occasion of the Chronicle's experiment is the following notice of the Kentucky election by the National Intelligencer:

The returns from the election in Kentucky on Monday last, so far as received, indicate the success of the "Union Democratic" ticket for State officers by a large majority. The candidates of the same party for Congress are supposed to be elected in nearly all the districts. The "Union Democrats" of Kentucky do not endorse the President's proclamation of emancipation, and are opposed to arming negroes, and to other measures that make up what is called the "radical policy;" but they are not willing to identify their opposition to those transient measures of administrative policy with acquiescence in the political schemes of the Southern revolutionists. They seek a restoration of the Union under the Constitution.

This very just and temperate statement the Chronicle sets out to refute as follows:

Now the facts of the case are these: The Governor-elect, Colonel Bramlette, United States District Attorney of the State, formerly commandant of the Third Kentucky regiment, one of the earliest war men of the Border States, and always a firm and outspoken and intelligent Unionist, made a forcible speech at the opening of the canvass at Carlisle, Kentucky, which was published and extensively used during the campaign. An extract or two will convince any candid person of the falsehood of the above-quoted assertion.

The Chronicle then proceeds to quote from the Cincinnati Commercial's false report of Judge Bramlette's speech at Carlisle the very passages which Judge Bramlette at the time publicly branded as false. For the sake of explicitness, we give below the principal parts of Judge Bramlette's letter of correction to the Commercial:

I am made to say, in reference to the war policy of the administration—"While Kentucky expressed no opinions, either dissenting from or approving these measures," &c. At Carlisle, and in every speech made by me elsewhere, I stated with all the point and distinctness that I could, that the Union Democracy of Kentucky condemned, in the strongest terms, all the radical measures of the war policy of the administration, and were pledged to use all peaceful and legitimate means to correct them; that they held the government to be right, and the best government in the world, and that it should not be overthrown because of any obnoxious measures or policy of any administration; that they hold that there is a marked distinction between any administration of the government and the government itself. The one is transient—of short duration, and may be all wrong; the other was formed "to endure forever," and is all right.

I have stated in every speech, without exception, and I have been particular so to do, *that I gave my full and unreserved assent to the* platform of the Union Democracy adopted at Louisville, in convention assembled on the 18th of March last.

* * * * * * *

Again, I am made to say in reference to the President's emancipation proclamation: "All Territories were excepted where it could not be used to effect some useful purpose in suppressing the rebellion," and, "for my part, I would say, if emancipation will effect anything down there, go ahead." Neither the words nor the thoughts were ever mine. I have never believed "any useful purpose could be effected by it;" on the contrary, evil, and only evil; and, so far from saying "go ahead," have ever insisted most earnestly upon a reversal of all such measures as conflict with the Constitution, and tend only to evil. And this, with all other radical measures, I stand with the Union Democracy pledged to use all peaceful and legitimate means to correct.

In order to put the Chronicle's attempt in a yet stronger light, we will here add the letter which Judge Bramlette subsequently addressed to ourselves in respect to the arming of negroes:

SHELBYVILLE, July 14, 1863.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

I see that the secession party, through its organ the Louisville Democrat, is charging that in my Carlisle speech I approved "negro regiments." The charge is wholly untrue. In no speech have I failed to state that I, with the Union Democracy, condemned the employment of negro soldiers, and was pledged to use all constitutional and peaceful means to get rid of them.

At Carlisle, as elsewhere, I contrasted our remedies for this and other evils with the remedy proposed by the no-more-men-and-no-more-money secessionists. I showed that we proposed using all peaceful and constitutional means through the ballot-box to correct them; and, that whether we succeeded in that way or not, we would succeed in getting rid of such regiments, not only in the Federal service, but of the *negro and Indian regiments employed by the rebel authorities* against us, by the certain and complete methods embodied in our second resolution:—by "devoting our whole resources, if necessary," to crushing "the present causeless rebellion" and restoring "the national authority over the revolted States";—whereas the no-more-men-and-no-more-money secessionists would, to escape "Lincoln's negro regiments," fly to the arms of the Southern Confederacy, and place themselves with *negro* and *Indian* regiments to fight us and destroy our government; that it is not, therefore, *dislike to the use of negro regiments, but dislike to the Constitution* and the Union, and as a means to distract and divide the Union men, that causes these no-more-men-and-no-more-money secessionists to make such an ado about negro regiments. I maintained that they are against the government and for the "South," no matter what means are used or not used to sustain the government, whereas we are for our government in defiance of the measures of any party or any administration; that our opposition to negro regiments is honest, and we propose two modes of getting rid of them, *one of which is a certain one;* but that the no more-men-and-no-more-money secessionists set up a dishonest clamor and opposition, intended to divide us and gain strength to themselves, and force upon us the rebel government, thus increasing the very evil complained of, and indefinitely multiplying and increasing every other evil upon our country. These views I have in all my speeches endeavored to present with as much clearness and force as I am capable of. Any charge that I favor or countenance the arming of negroes is not only wholly untrue but wholly groundless. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

We might further add striking passages from Judge Bramlette's sound and eloquent speech in this city, with which as with these letters the Chronicle must be presumed to be at least as familiar as with the repudiated version of the Carlisle speech, but further additions are quite unnecessary. The citations we have made are decisive. They place beyond the reach of controversy not merely the thorough accuracy of the Intelligencer's statement, but the singular unfairness of the Chronicle's attempt to refute the statement and to appropriate Judge Bramlette's election to the benefit of the Jacobinical party of which the Chronicle is a foremost champion. The attempt of the Chronicle is utterly unwarrantable and utterly inexcusable. It would be ridiculous if it were less mischievous and less immoral.

While we have in hand this sort of attempt, we will notice another very flagrant instance. The New York Times undertakes to represent the victory of the Union party of Kentucky as a victory over the Border State policy! A greater absurdity could hardly be conceived. The leaders of the Union party of Kentucky are the authors of the Border State policy, and the party itself is organized on the basis of that policy. The Border State policy is the platform on which the Union party of Kentucky won the victory of the Third of August. The victory, so far from being a victory over the Border State policy, is a new victory of the Border State policy over the Gulf State policy; that is to say, a new victory of Constitutional Unionism over secessionism. The Union men of Kentucky, instead of abandoning their own position, have triumphantly asserted it anew at the ballot-box. The victory they have just won is but a repetition of the victories they have won heretofore over the selfsame foe. It signifies with an emphasis all the deeper undoubtedly from the victories that have gone before, that, whilst Kentucky in every legitimate mode will sternly insist upon the Border State policy as illustrated by her dead Crittenden and by her living Guthrie, she will never seek to remedy the administration's unjustifiable rejection of that policy by surrendering to the rebellion. This, and not in any way or measure the rejection of the Border State policy by Kentucky herself, constitutes the significance of the late election. Very strange indeed it is that a journal so intelligent as the Times should be betrayed by the rage of partyism into so gross and absurd a misrepresentation.

Let the Republican leaders dismiss their vain and insulting speculations. To the Border State policy the Union party of Kentucky is committed by its traditions, by its instincts, by its sympathies, by its principles, by its pledges, by its unswerving devotion to the safety and the honor of Kentucky, and by its inextinguishable love of the Union and the Constitution. The Border State policy is the cherished policy of the Union party of Kentucky; and, in the approaching civil struggle of the nation, the Union party of Kentucky, impelled by all the high incentives we have mentioned, will strike gallantly for the triumph of the chief who inscribes that policy upon his banner. Of this let friend and foe be assured.

THE CAVALRY BUREAU.—It has already been announced that a Bureau is to be attached to the War Department to be designated the Cavalry Bureau, which will have charge of the organization and equipment of the cavalry forces of the army, and of the provisions for the mounting and remounting of the same. The purchase of all horses for the cavalry service will be made by officers of the Quartermaster's department, under the direction of the Chief of the Cavalry Bureau. Inspection of horses offered for the cavalry service will be made by cavalry officers. The efficiency of the new Bureau is assured by having General Stoneman placed at its head. The organization of this department has long been urged upon the administration, and it will gratify the entire country to know that it will now be immediately put in operation. Nearly a year since, Capt. Julius Fosses, the experienced cavalry officer who is attached to the staff of Gen. Boyle as Assistant Inspector General of that arm, presented to Mr. Stanton his suggestions as to the appointment of a commission to be composed of a General, Colonel, Lieut. Colonel, and Major of cavalry, and assisted by an able veterinary Surgeon. He urged, that, if prompt and efficient measures were not used, immense sums would be expended, and the cavalry still be comparatively inefficient. He had seen horses received here as new which were worse than others which had been condemned as unfit for use, and yet, such was the exigency of the service, Col. Jacob's 9th Kentucky cavalry regiment were mounted upon them and sent immediately to the field of battle. Animals perfectly unbroken have been put to use within two hours after their arrival in our city, and in such haste that the saddles were put on at random, so that after a day's travel they would have sore backs, become weak in the loins, and be rendered totally unfit for service. In other instances unshodden horses, as soon as received, have been ordered on forced marches. In the regular army three years at least are required for the proper instruction and organization of cavalry, and even under the pressing circumstances of the present war, a few weeks should be given to instruct the trooper in the use of his arms and the management of his horse.

For want of proper system the cavalry of Kentucky have been most deplorably neglected. They have been sent to battle with no weapon but the sabre, most useless in the hands of raw recruits, but the best cavalry weapon if the men know how to use it. When they have received arms, the same regiment has been supplied in fragments with carbines, muskets, or pistols, requiring different kinds of ammunition. These defects of equipment, and the hurried sending off of the raw recruits, have been very detrimental to the service. Cavalry regiments should be organized in advance, so that the trooper may be taught the use of his arms; the adjustment of the saddle to the conformation of his horse; to mount and dismount; the nature and management of his animal; and his proper seating and maintaining himself in the saddle. The last embers of the fires of the rebellion are to be extinguished by cavalry, and consequently too much labor cannot be bestowed in developing and making this arm of the service efficient. This will, we trust, be accomplished by the Cavalry Bureau, and we are confident that all its exertions will be ably and vigilantly seconded by Capt. Fosses, who most thoroughly understands the entire school of the cavalry soldier.

☞ Some of the rebels are trying to persuade themselves that the loss of Vicksburg and of Port Hudson is after all no great calamity to the rebellion. The effort is a melancholy one,—as melancholy as the schoolboy's effort to whistle down his fears in walking through a graveyard at midnight. The rebel leaders, as we are reminded by a foreign contemporary, have from the first justly considered the possession of Vicksburg and the command of the Mississippi, which it secures, an essential not only to the success but to the very existence of the Confederacy. Mr. Jefferson Davis, the head of the Confederacy, is the man best able to judge of its importance, and we have on record his emphatic testimony on this head. In the speech he delivered on the 20th of last December to the Legislature of Mississippi he pointed out that the grand object of the North was "to get possession of the river and thus cut the Confederacy in two," and dwelt at great length on the vital importance of defeating the enemy's fatal designs in this direction. "He considered the defence of the Mississippi Valley a necessity not only to the people of the adjacent States, but to the Confederacy itself. Vicksburg and Port Hudson are forts which must be defended at all hazards, and every effort must be strained for this purpose." These are Mr. Jefferson Davis's words. He virtually staked the existence of the Confederacy on the possession of Vicksburg and Port Hudson. And Vicksburg and Port Hudson are no longer in his possession. The star-spangled banner once more floats over both. That which the rebel chief pronounced "a necessity" to "the Confederacy" does not now exist. If he was right, the present necessity of the Confederacy is to cease existing itself. And in our opinion he was right.

☞ The most infamous of all the speeches in New York are made by the notorious C. C. Burr. This Burr began life a preacher. Afterwards he came out to this city as a lecturer on mesmerism and hired several persons, as some of them afterwards confessed, to cut capers at his exhibitions as if they had been under mesmeric influence. Next he set out to explain the "Rochester knockings" upon the theory of toe-snapping and actually went through the country snapping his toes wherever he could get audiences to listen to the interesting phenomenon. Next he got himself attached to Lola Montez, travelling with her under the title of "agent." And now he is trying to get up mobs by rebel speeches. We wonder if the snapping of his neck wouldn't make better music than that of his toes.

☞ Some of the rebels in the South contend that it is an advantage to them to have lost Vicksburg and Port Hudson, as they will no longer have them to defend. No doubt it will be an advantage to them to have their whole Confederacy explode, for then they will no longer have *that* to defend.

☞ President Lincoln has undoubtedly had a great deal to do in directing the movements of our armies, and we now have the rather startling information that he is about to take the field in person—for the next Presidency.

☞ A rebel lady threatens anonymously to write us a terrible letter. Echo—let her.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.—The ominous hints recently thrown out of a coming war with England have been pretty well cleared up, and there is nothing in our opinion at present to render such an event probable. On the contrary, every day seems to make it more apparent that the friendly relations between the two countries must be maintained and strengthened. Among other important reasons for such opinions we find in the Philadelphia Press the substance of a communication it has received from a well informed gentleman who has lived many years in England, and is well acquainted with politics and public men there, which foreshadows the possibility of an Anglo-American alliance. The Press says Palmerston has sustained some defeats in his day, for not even the greatest leader is continuously successful; but Napoleon's policy and success in Mexico is the greatest blow that the gay but aged Premier has yet received. It is true that he was terribly taken, in 1846, by Louis Philippe in the Spanish marriages, and that he was seduced by Napoleon into building up the prestige of "the second Empire" by joining in the Crimean war; but here, with his eyes open, and Palmerston claims to be a leading member o the wide-awake club, he committed the double folly of consenting to act with France against Mexico, and then, after having sent ships and soldiers to Vera Cruz, of suddenly removing them, thereby leaving Napoleon what he wanted—the opportunity of doing in and with Mexico exactly what he pleased. In this, Palmerston acted like a man playing cards with a sharper, on the detection of whose unfair play he throws down his cards, quits the room, and leaves the cunning adversary to pick up the stake. Thorough-bred, ingrained politicians rarely forget or forgive. We may be confident, therefore, that Palmerston will have it out with Napoleon, one day ere long. The doubt is—*how?*

The idea of the correspondent of the Press is that the nomination of Prince Maximilian, of Austria, to the Imperial crown of Mexico was a manœuvre preconcerted at the Tuileries, and intended, as he believes, chiefly to deceive England. The young Austrian Prince is as much a liberal as a man in his condition reasonably can be. He has a thorough hatred for the "Napoleonic Idea," and is a warm adherent of the Orleanist party, being married to a granddaughter of Louis Philippe and the only daughter of King Leopold, of Belgium. Maximilian, now only thirty years old, is said to possess more ability than even his brother, the Emperor Francis Joseph. He believes in constitutional monarchy, which, he thinks, has been most consistently developed in England. If it were possible that England could look favorably upon Napoleon's scheme, Prince Maximilian would be an acceptable ruler of Mexico. On that account, he is the last man that Napoleon seriously desires to elevate to that dignity. It is almost certain that his refusal is already an understood thing with Napoleon and his allies, the rebels of the South. The correspondent's further reasoning is—that Messrs. Slidell and Davis will join hands with Napoleon, having encouraged his Mexican views. As long as the rebels had a hope of holding Vicksburg, and the trans-Mississippi States, they avoided committing their fortunes to the care of their powerful but dangerous French friend. With the great river, they lose the country west of it, and cannot hope to recover it alone. Deprived of it, the Confederacy is a nullity, and the dreams and projects of its traitorous founders come to nothing. All that is left for them is an alliance with France. If they transfer Texas and Louisiana to Napoleon, he may make terms with them, but they will do more, they will carry the whole Confederacy into the new empire of Mexico under the imperial sceptre of one of the Bonaparte family, Prince Napoleon or Prince Murat with Slidell, Davis & Co. as crown ministers, carrying out the idea of the rebels to have an empire extending from the Ohio to the Isthmus of Panama. Their calculation would be that this new empire would monopolize the cotton, sugar, and tobacco soils of the North American continent, and would command and control the short land communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific. It might become a great military, and, with Napoleon's help, a great naval power. To the North, it would be a bitter enemy, as well as rival. The establishment of such a Power would be almost as unwelcome and hurtful to England as to us. It is scarcely possible that England will submit to its creation. Then, the correspondent of the Press thinks that England, always mindful of her own interests, and rejoicing at having rejected Napoleon's insidious intervention proposition, will join the United States to prevent the formation of such an Empire.

These are the leading points of an argument which will command attention, and their communicator expresses the belief that, in a very short time, leading statesmen and journalists will unite in urging our Government to send a large force into Texas to occupy the line of the Rio Grande, and to push on the iron clads into the Gulf of Mexico. It fortunately happens that, having hitherto held back from any decided measure against the North, Lord Palmerston is free to act with the United States, when the national honor, colonial integrity, and commercial interests of England may force him to oppose the schemes of Napoleon. Better than perhaps any other English statesman, Lord Palmerston has held in mind that the *entente cordiale* must cease, and there never was a better occasion to end it, and pay off Napoleon, than the present.

The Press repeats with emphasis that these views are those of a well-informed, shrewd, loyal gentleman, well acquainted with this his native land, and familiar with England, where he has long resided. His conclusions are at least more sensible than the weak invention of coming war with England lately cast before the public.

☞ The New York Tribune says that Brutus J. Clay was one of a minority "who voted in the last Kentucky House *not* to reject the President's proffer of Compensated Emancipation." In answer to this misrepresentation, we need only cite the following passages from the letter in which Mr. Clay accepted the nomination for Congress in the Ashland District:

At the same time, I am opposed to the policy of the administration as to the abolition of slavery, and the enlisting of slaves as soldiers, and while in the State Legislature I voted for the various resolutions which were passed condemning those measures.

* * * * * * *

I am not, and have never been, in favor of emancipation, either gradual, immediate, or compensated.

I was a member of the Union Convention which assembled in Louisville in March last, and voted for the platform of principles they adopted, and intend, so far as they apply, to be guided by them should I be honored with a seat in Congress.

The way the Republican journals deceive themselves or attempt to deceive others concerning the late election in Kentucky certainly is or should be an emphatic caution to all right-minded persons who live in our time and clime.

☞ The St. Louis Union learns from the interior of Missouri that rebel deserters who have abandoned the rebel army are returning home in considerable numbers. Few of them are penitent. They are still at heart rebels, and are exerting the most mischievous influence by their presence and conversation. In some cases they return for the sole purpose of taking to bushwhacking and stealing, and in some of the Missouri river counties they are already committing depredations upon peaceable citizens. Union men complain that these dangerous characters are too leniently dealt with, being generally let off upon taking the oath and giving bond for their good behavior—which amounts to nothing at all.

But it should be made to amount to something. Heavy bonds should in all cases be exacted, and, in every instance of the violation of the required oath, the payment of the bond to the uttermost farthing should be enforced and such other punishment inflicted as the case might seem to require.

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,
General
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND BANKERS,
No. 1 Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square,
ROBERT L. MAITLAND, } NEW YORK.
WILLIAM WRIGHT, } apr3 dewsiy

NOTICE.

TO DEPOSITORS!!

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE I WILL PAY SIX per cent interest on Deposits for a specified time and four per cent on those subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal.

A. BLAND, Banker,
j6 dtf No. 403 Main street.

GREEN & GREEN,

LOUISVILLE, Main and Fourth. NASHVILLE, 42 College street.

Summer Soft Hats.

SUMMER STRAW HATS.

COOL ZEPHYR UNDERWEAR.

Shirts and Underwear

MADE TO ORDER FROM MEASUREMENT.

MILITARY HATS, CAPS, AND TRIMMINGS TO ORDER.

m25 dtf

JUST RECEIVED

A large assortment of

MEN'S & BOYS' SOFT FELT HATS,

All colors and qualities, and of the latest styles; also

MEN'S AND BOYS' STRAW HATS

AND

MILITARY HATS, CAPS, & TRIMMINGS.

DRESS HATS

OF OUR MANUFACTURE,

Always on hand. Price $5 for the best.

PRATHER & SMITH.

j13

F. H. HEGAN
(Old House of HEGAN & ESCOTT),
Manufacturer of Gilt Work and Dealer in French & American Window-Glass, Wall-Paper, Looking-Glasses, Photograph and Ambrotype Materials.

Particular attention is called to my assortment of fine Engravings, colored and uncolored, to which I am constantly adding the newest and best publications as they are issued by the first publishing houses of Europe and America.

My factory for Gilt Work is fitted with the most approved machinery, and my facilities unsurpassed for furnishing Gilt Frames, oval and square, of new and elegant designs, at the lowest rates.

Special attention given to the framing of Photographs, Engravings, &c. mar9 dism

J. V. ESCOTT,

Of the late firm of HEGAN & ESCOTT,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Photograph & Ambrotype Apparatus, Stock, & Chemicals, Photograph Albums, Engravings, and Artists' Materials,

MANUFACTURER OF

Gilt Frames, Cornices, Pier and Mantle Mirrors, Ornamental Gilding, and Composition Work,

231 Main st., bet. Second and Third.

J. V. ESCOTT informs his patrons and friends that his Frame Factory is now fully manned and equipped with all the latest and most approved stock, machinery and appliances, and he is now prepared to fill all orders for Gilt Work of entirely new and beautiful designs and richest styles of ornament. His stock of Photograph Materials and Photograph Albums is the largest ever brought to this city. ju15 d6mst

Pocket-Book Lost.

LOST—ON THE MORNING OF THE 12th inst., in the vicinity of the Eleventh street market-house, a POCKET-BOOK containing between 40 and 50 dollars. A liberal reward will be paid for its delivery at this office. a13 d2*

MILITARY GOODS.

JNO. M. STOKES & SON,

229 Main st., bet. Second & Third,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

MILITARY AND SUTLERS' GOODS.

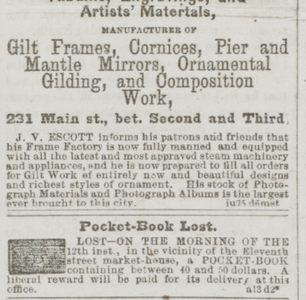
SWORDS,
BELTS,
SASHES,
PISTOLS,
COTS,
CAMP CHAIRS,
MATTRESSES,
MESS CHESTS, and
INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

au13 d2m1s

JNO. M. STOKES & SON.

New Patent Camp Chair.

(Patented January 6, 1863.)



[The Chair when folded is represented in that portion of the cut on the right.]

THE BEST PORTABLE CHAIR IN THE WORLD,

Made of oak, hickory, and maple, with bent arms, and riveted at every joint—either carpet or cane seat—weight only 4 pounds—the best chair yet invented for Army Officers in Camps, Hospitals, or Forts; for Concert or Ball Rooms, Theatres, Steamboats, Picnics, or country residences.

LIGHT, COMPACT, AND STRONG.

For sale wholesale and retail. A liberal discount to Sutlers and dealers in Army Goods.

JNO. M. STOKES & SON,
SOLE AGENTS,
au12 d2m1s 229 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

The Best Artificial Help for Human Sight ever Invented.

E. SINCERE, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,
MAIN ST., UNDER NATIONAL HOTEL,
INTRODUCES THE
SPHEROIDAL SPECTACLES,
The latest and most approved Lens yet invented.
☞ Superior OPTICAL, MATHEMATICAL, and PHYSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
☞ ARTIFICIAL EYES inserted without causing pain. may16 eod

Shelbyville Female College.

THIS INSTITUTION, SITUATED AWAY FROM all the disturbances of war, has continued in successful operation, though with diminished numbers. The next session will commence on the first Monday of September. Assisted by able and experienced teachers, I hope, with my constant individual attention, to give to the young ladies committed to my care the best opportunities for intellectual and moral improvement. The whole expenses of boarding and tuition in the ordinary branches, for ten months, in the College classes, amount from 162 to 170 dollars, one half paid in advance. Address, at Shelbyville, Ky.,
au13 ds&w1* Rev. D. T. STUART.

INSURANCE.

Home Insurance Co. of New York.
Net Assets.....$1,750,000.

Arctic Insurance Co. of New York.
Net Assets.....$330,000.

Metropolitan Insurance Co. of New York.
Net Assets.....$380,000.

Springfield Insurance Co. of Springfield, Mass
Net Assets.....$425,000.

Massasoit Insurance Co. of Springfield, Mass.
Net Assets.....$230,000.

Providence Washington Insurance Co. of Providence, R. I.
Net Assets.....$365,009.

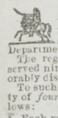
Charter Oak Insurance Co. of Hartford, Ct.
Net Assets.....$320,900.

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.
Net Assets.....$2,500,000.

FIRE, CARGO, and LIFE INSURANCE given in the above first class Companies, and losses promptly and equitably adjusted by

J. L. DANFORTH, Agent.
jy17 eodly Office corner Main and Bullitt sts.

KENTUCKY VETERAN CAVALRY.



THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN AUthorized by the Governor of Kentucky to raise a regiment of Veteran Cavalry under the general orders Nos. 191 and 216 from the War Department.

The regiment will be composed of men who have served nine months or more, and who have been honorably discharged.

To such men as may enlist in this regiment a bounty of *four hundred and two dollars* will be paid as follows:

1. Each recruit, upon being mustered into service, shall be paid one month's pay in advance.....$13 00
First instalment of bounty.....25 00
Premium.....2 00
Total payment on muster.....40 00
2. At the first regular pay day, or two months after muster in, an additional instalment of county will be paid.....$50 00
3. At the first regular pay day after six months' service he shall be paid an additional instalment of bounty.....50 00
4. At the first regular pay day after the end of the first year's service, an additional instalment of bounty will be paid.....50 00
5. At the first regular pay day after eighteen months' service, an additional instalment of bounty will be paid.....50 00
6. At the first regular pay day after two years' service, an additional instalment of bounty will be paid.....50 00
7. At the first regular pay day after two and a half years' service, an additional instalment of bounty will be paid.....50 00
8. At the expiration of the year service the remainder of the bounty will be paid.....75 00

IV. If the Government shall not require these troops for the full period of three years, and they shall be mustered honorably out of service before the expiration of their term of enlistment, they shall receive, upon being mustered out, the whole amount of bounty remaining unpaid, *the same as if the full term had been served.* The legal heirs of volunteers *who die in service* shall be entitled to receive the whole bounty remaining unpaid at the time of the soldier's death.

The term of service is three years or the war.

This is the *only regiment* of Veteran Cavalry to be raised in the State, and consequently is the *only mounted regiment* which will receive the above splendid bounty. The inducements to enter this regiment are believed to be unequalled by those offered by any other organization.

Communications are requested from such officers as may desire to raise companies or battalions for the regiment, stating the number of recruits they can bring into the regiment, their term of service, and the regiment with which they have been connected.

Full information will be furnished upon application to the undersigned.

A furlough of *thirty days* is guaranteed such men as may re-enlist in this regiment as soon as the exigencies of the service will permit.

Camps of organization will be designated in due time. JOHN MASON BROWN,
Major 10th Ky. Cavalry,
a13 d1m Post-office Frankfort, Ky.

CONSIGNMENTS.

WE HAVE CONSIGNMENTS OF THE FOLlowing Goods: Champagne in pints and quarts, Claret Wine, Catawba Wine, bottled Bourbon Whiskey, 76 and 95 per cent Alcohol, proof and 99 A Cologne Spirits, Rye and Bourbon Whiskey (old and pure), Corn Whiskey (made 1 year ago, and in iron-bound bbls), Sardines in ¼ boxes, Stuart's Sugars, a few boxes of old but sound Virginia Tobacco, Kentucky Tobacco in bbls, ¼'s, 5's, 10's, and small twist put up in boxes, half boxes, caddies, &c.; also a sp endid lot of the celebrated Negro Head Twists, being the best style of Tobacco put up for sutlers.

All the above goods are in sto e and for sale. Dealers are requested to call and examine.

a15 d2 MITCHELL & DEAN.

A LADY, WHO HAS HAD MANY YEARS' EXperience in the instruction of young ladies as a teacher, in private families, in the studies that form an English education, and in Music, French, and Drawing, wishes to meet with a similar employment. For further particulars and reference please address to F. E. H., No. 152, West 47th street, New York.
a13 d1w3m*

TO THOSE WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF PACKAGES remaining at the office of the American Express Company at Louisville, which, if not called for within thirty days, will be sold for charges.

Aug. 12, 1863. GEO. B. LIVERMORE, Ag't.

1 box.....H. Seeladt.....Louisville;
1 box.....T. Mellon.....Hawesville, Ky.;
1 pkg.....Mr. Bell.....Louisville;
1 pkg.....E. E. Dalton.....Stephensport;
1 pkg.....Gen. J. A. Garfield.....Louisville;
1 pkg.....E. E. Thurber.....Paducah;
1 pkg.....C. Bewley.....Bewlyville;
1 box.....C. Holterbaum.....Louisville;
1 pkg.....A. Hewitt.....Louisville;
1 pkg.....Jackman & Dake.....Louisville;
1 pkg.....L. S. Childs.....Louisville;
1 pkg.....M. McKee.....Nashville;
1 pkg.....H. Hinkle.....Tiptonville;
1 pkg.....P. Wohlber.....Rockport;
1 pkg.....J. Bass.....Woodburn;
1 pkg.....H. W. Gifford.....Louisville;
1 pkg.....H. S. Bankhead.....Louisville;
1 pkg.....M. Fiecher.....Louisville;
1 pkg.....F. A. Chapman.....Louisville;
1 pkg.....O. C. Sacket.....New Albany;
1 pkg.....Col. J. Dabri.....Louisville;
1 pkg.....J. C. Randall.....Bacon Creek;
1 pkg.....J. Kanal.....Louisville;
1 pkg.....F. Crutcher.....Shelbyville;
1 pkg.....W. Bachhaus.....Louisville;
1 pkg.....D. Cooper.....Louisville;
1 pkg.....H. R. Bongatel.....Sellersburg;
1 pkg.....G. P. Hutchins.....Louisville;
1 pkg.....Miss H. E. Payne.....Louisville;
1 pkg.....H. J. Hulne.....Louisville;
1 pkg.....J. Schaefer.....Louisville;
1 pkg.....A. B. Searley.....Louisville;
1 pkg.....E. Schad.....Louisville;
1 pkg.....E. S. Brown.....Louisville;
1 pkg.....Voice of Masonry.....Louisville;
1 pkg.....J. M. Gray.....Louisville;
1 pkg.....W. Levine.....Louisville;
1 pkg.....A. C. Fowle.....Murfreesboro;
1 pkg.....H. E. O. nagan.....Louisville;
1 pkg.....Miss A. Tracy.....Louisville;
1 pkg.....G. M. Bacon.....Louisville;
1 pkg.....A. Swart-out.....Tuscumbia;
1 pkg.....Miss M. L. Smith.....New Albany;
1 pkg.....D. F. Griffin.....New Albany;
1 pkg.....J. F. Boyd.....Louisville;
1 pkg.....J. Ferrier.....Jeffersonville;
1 pkg.....C. W. Downs.....Louisville;
1 pkg.....R. Henderson.....Louisville;
1 pkg.....Miss A. Bates.....Louisville;
1 box.....J. J. Criss.....Henderson;
1 pkg.....B. J. Monroe.....Louisville;
1 pkg.....Miss M. Day.....Louisville;
1 pkg.....H. B. Ayer.....Louisville;
1 box.....Marsh C. & McA.....Louisville;
1 pkg.....F. F. Young.....Adams' Mills.
1 pkg.....J. R. Baker.....Louisville;
1 pkg.....W. Innis.....Nashville;
1 pkg.....Geo. E. Till.....Louisville;
1 box.....G. W. Marsh.....Louisville;
1 pkg.....D. S. Rabr.....Louisville;
1 pkg.....S. A. Hoover.....Urbanna;
1 pkg.....P. J. Rowe.....Louisville;
1 pkg.....J. B. Romans.....Nashville;
1 pkg.....G. H. Stevens.....Louisville;
1 pkg.....A. A. Parkey.....New Haven;
1 pkg.....Mrs. M. Cody.....Louisville;
1 pkg.....L. Jachase.....Louisville;
1 pkg.....H. Kupper.....Louisville;
1 pkg.....C. T. Watkins.....Nashville;
1 pkg.....A. Stevy.....Louisville;
1 pkg.....J. W. Harrice.....Louisville;
1 pkg.....J. Slaght.....Louisville;
1 baie.....J. W. Rowe.....New Haven;
1 pkg.....M. L. Ogden.....Louisville;
1 bag.....M. Goane.....Louisville;
1 box.....W. Dodge.....Louisville;
1 box.....Holtz.....Louisville;
1 box.....C. B. Guthrie.....Louisville;
1 bale.....Isaacs & Booker.....Louisville;
1 pkg.....Mr. Schmitt.....Louisville;
1 trunk.....E. T. Sardin.....Louisville;
1 pkg.....O. H. Berry.....Louisville;
1 box.....Mrs. H. Kirby.....Louisville;
1 box.....J. H. Wilson.....Louisville;
1 box.....J. Rielly.....Louisville;
1 keg.....H. C. Bagey.....Blizabethtown;
1 box & bbl.O. Mather.....Shelbyville, Ind.;
1 box.....W. S. Ferrier.....Jeffersonville "
2 pkgs.....W. H. Davis.....Louisville;
1 box.....S. W. Hodgkins.....Louisville;
1 pkg.....J. Renshaw.....Louisville;
1 pkg.....D. W. Saxton.....Louisville;
1 box.....Moore & Stevens.....Louisville;
1 box.....W. Hall.....Louisville;
1 pkg.....G. W. Anderson.....Louisville;
1 box.....J. Hoffy.....Cloverport, Ky.;
2 boxes.....A. Hale.....Louisville;
1 valise.....D. Evans.....Louisville;
1 box.....H. B. Clemens.....Louisville;
1 box.....N. S. Brown.....Louisville;
1 box.....Anzeiger office.....Louisville;
1 pkg.....C. Quinn.....Louisville;
1 pkg.....B. F. Overdeen.....Louisville;
1 pkg.....T. A. Darling.....Louisville;
1 pkg.....H. Haverty.....Louisville;
1 fx.....W. H. Nickles.....Louisville;
1 bx.....H. A. Parkhurst.....Louisville;
1 bx.....Dowell, E. & Co.....Louisville;
1 bx.....W. W. Hill.....Louisville;
1 violin.....J. C. Linderman.....Lebanon, Ky.;
1 pkg.....A. C. Semple.....Louisville;
1 pkg.....W. Cox.....Hobbs's Depot, Ky
1 pkg.....C. Pologot.....Louisville;
1 pkg.....Mister & Fowler.....Louisville;
1 pkg.....J. W. Crawford.....Louisville;
1 bx.....G. Lannenberg.....Louisville;
1 bx.....Mrs. A. P. Bookhman.....Louisville;
1 bx.....E. T. Taylor.....Louisville;
1 bx.....A. F. Schilder.....Louisville;
1 bx.....J. Worthington.....Lafayette;
1 bx.....J. Steele.....Louisville;
1 bx.....D. W. Hart.....Louisville;
1 casting.....W. D. Gwyn.....Louisville;
1 casting.....Jas. Guthrie.....Louisville;
1 casting.....H. Brent & Co.....Louisville;
1 bx.....C. D. Hyberman.....Louisville;
1 bx.....G. L. Rogers.....Louisville;
au13 dim

70,000 FEET SEASONED POPLAR LUMBER, consisting of Scantling Joists, and inch Boards, for sale by R. R. PIERCE,
a13 eod5* Cloverport, Ky.

STAGG'S HAMS—A full supply of Stagg's sugar-cured Hams in store and for sale by
a13 d6 DOW & BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

BREAKFAST BACON—2,000 lbs sugar cured Breakfast Bacon in store and for sale by
a13 d6 DOW & BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

FRUIT BASKETS—Just received a full supply Fruit Baskets, together with a general assortment of Wooden and Willow Ware, in store and for sale by
a13 d6 DOW & BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

CREAM CHEESE—A choice article Cream and English Dairy Cheese just received and for sale by
a13 d6 DOW & BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

SODA—100 casks Bicarb. Soda just received by
au13 GARDNER & CO.

SCOTCH SNUFF—100 boxes Garr.tt's Scotch Snuff just received this day by
au13 GARDNER & CO.

TUBS—20 nests just received by
au13 GARDNER & CO.

BLACKING—5 bbls Mason's large Blacking just received by [au13] GARDNER & CO.

LESSONS ON OBJECTS, by E. A. Sheldon—$1 50.
Sheldon's Manual of Object Lessons—$1 50.
Lloyd's Post-Office Directory of the United States and Canadas, &c.—50 cts. Austin Elliot, Kingsley's new book—$1 25. Light, a novel, by Helen Modet—$1 25. War Pictures from the South, by Estoah, a Confederate Colonel—$1 25. (This book is having a large sale.) Christopher North, a Memoir by Prof. John Wilson, by his daughter, Mrs. Gordon—$2.
au12 L. A. CIVILL, 431 Main st.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

Mary O Gray's Adm'r } In Chancery. No. 17,890.
against
Mary O. Gray's Heirs, &c., }

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE LOUISville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on Monday, Aug. 17, 1863, about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louis

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 3 A. M.

Departure of Trains.

Louisville, New Albany, and Chicago R. R.
Chicago Express..... 8:25 A. M.
St. Louis Night Express..... 8:30 P. M.

Louisville, Frankfort, and Lexington R. R.
Express..... 8:50 A. M.
Accommodation..... 4:20 P. M.

Louisville and Nashville R. R.
Passenger Train..... 8:00 A. M
Lebanon Train..... 7:00 A. M.

Jeffersonville R. R.
Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, & Cairo Ex. 7:30 A. M.
Fast Express for Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, and the East..... 2:45 P. M.
Night Express for St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, and the East..... 10:00 P. M.

PROBABLY FATAL ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.—Ed. Phillips, an employee in the Government storehouse, corner of Washington and Floyd streets, formerly used as a foundery, but now as a kind of armory, accidentally shot himself on Tuesday about eight o'clock in the morning. He was handling a loaded revolving pistol, when it was discharged, the contents entering his breast near the centre, low down, and passing through the chest, making a fearful wound, lodged under the skin in his back between the shoulders. He was instantly cared for, but his recovery is extremely doubtful. He was alive, however, yesterday evening, and as comfortable as possible under the circumstances.

KENTUCKY VETERAN CAVALRY.—The advertisement of Major John Mason Brown will attract attention. He has been authorized to raise a regiment of men who have already served at least nine months and been honorably discharged. To all such a bounty of $402 will be paid upon terms which should be carefully read, as they offer the most splendid inducements yet presented. Major Brown has served effectively in the Tenth Kentucky Cavalry, and has had that experience which fits him for he command of a regiment, and he will, we think, have one of the finest in the State. There are enough men to fill a brigade or two who have already served nine months. Let them come forward now.

IMPORTANT TO THE ARMY.—The "Army Pay Digest and Ready Calculator or Regimental Pay Table" is the title of a new work published by Van Nostrand, of New York, and arranged by Mejor E. Webb. Its price is two dollars, with a liberal discount to sutlers and paymasters' clerks who buy to vend in camps. It is a complete synopsis of all military laws and general orders which relate to pay, emoluments, &c., in our army. The income of army officers may be seen at a glance, whether for days or months. It is a most convenient work, and it will have a very extended sale. The second edition is already in the press. It may be obtained of Maxwell & Co. and L. A. Civill.

SHOOTING CASE TRIED.—About a month ago a soldier named Oliver Sponser was killed on Marshall street by a man named George Stottler. They had been in a house of prostitution together, where Stottler had a difficulty with some of the women. Sponser interfered, and a scuffle ensued between them. Stottler drew a pistol and shot Sponser, the ball taking effect in the left breast, inflicting a wound from the effects of which he subsequently died. Stottler had a hearing before Judge Johnston on Wednesday morning, when the case was continued.

ROMOLA.—Those who have followed the serial publication of George Eliot's last novel, Romola, in Harper's Magazine, will be pleased to see it complete in book form. The author of Adam Bede and the Mill on the Floss has risen to deserved celebrity, and Romola is much more carefully written than any of her former works. Italy three and a half centuries ago, and the city of Florence give the scene of the romance, which is full of interest. The work is published with illustrations by Harper Brothers, and is for sale in our city by Mr. L. A. Civill, on Main street.

FLAG RAISING.—The Government stables on Eighth street, beyond Broadway, will be removed to-day to Oakland. An inspection and review will take place this morning at nine o'clock, after which a beautiful American flag—our heaven-born banner—will be unfurled to the breeze. Col. Marc Mundy will make a speech. The Post Silver Band will be present to enliven the scene with their grand music. Everybody is invited to attend and participate. The exercises take place at Oakland Race-course.

☞John Merryman, of Baltimore county, Md., who took a leading part in the violent opposition made by secession sympathizers in Maryland to the passage of the national troops from the East to Washington city, just after the war commenced, has been presented by the grand jury of the United States District Court in Baltimore for treason. He gave bail on Friday, July 31, in the sum of $40,000 to answer the charge at the next November term of the court.

ARRESTED FOR STEALING.—Chas. A. Smith, a soldier from Hospital No. 3, entered the grocery of A. H. Gross, corner of Fifth and Broadway, yesterday, and attempted to steal the money from the drawer. He had succeeded in taking it from the drawer when he was detected by Mrs. Gross. He was arrested and compelled to give the money up, and was then taken to jail.

☞Jacob Strawn, the great Illinois farmer, of Jacksonville, has collected one hundred cows, donated by himself and neighbors, which are intended for our hospitals at Memphis. The matron of the hospitals asked for these one hundred cows, and one farmer has collected and will forward them. Good for Strawn.

FIGHT.—Two men, named Bill Green and Lord Isaacs, got into a difficulty yesterday evening on Fourth street, in front of Graham's Hotel, and proceeded at once to pugilistic demonstrations, which ended with bloody noses, blackened eyes, and the arrest of both parties, who were taken to jail by officer Bligh.

☞The Department of the Interior have received notice of the acceptance of Agricultural College grants by the States of New Hampshire and Connecticut. The former State will receive 937 pieces of scrip, or 150,000 acres, and the latter 1,125 pieces of scrip, or 180,000 acres.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF A WAGON TRAIN. A man who represents himself as a Government teamster arrived in Covington, Ky., on Monday and reports that on Thursday last, August 6th, a detachment of Scott's rebel cavalry attacked and captured a train of one hundred and sixty Government wagons near London, Kentucky.

ARRESTED.—Mr. Robt. Satterwaite, proprietor of the Home Saloon, on Green street, between Third and Fourth, was arrested yesterday by the military authorities, and conveyed to the Military Prison. The nature of the charges against him have not yet been divulged.

☞More than half the young men who have been examined as candidates for the Newport Naval Academy have been rejected, most of them on account of physical disabilities rather than a want of a sufficient amount of knowledge.

CORRECTION.—In the notice of the dinner to be given to Colonels Jacob's and Buckley's regiments at Eminence, Ky., we say on Thursday, the 19th inst, when it should read on Wednesday, the 19th inst. Wednesday is the day appointed.

☞The Governor elect, Thomas E. Bramlette, will be inaugurated at Frankfort on Tuesday, Sept. 1st, proximo, or the fifth Tuesday succeeding the day on which he was elected.

☞The Richmond Examiner says that the track of the street railway in that city has been torn up, and the iron sent to a rolling-mill to be converted into mail for a gunboat.

MELONS.—Melons, the most delicious of all fruits in the warm summer days, are becoming abundant in this market, and can be bought at very reasonable prices.

☞We take the following article from the Buffalo Courier, one of the leading Democratic journals of New York:

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.—The Louisville Journal, of Wednesday, in an article upon the election, in reply to the charge of the Democrat that "the press of Kentucky was in the hands of the Administration," says:

In saying this, our neighbor slanders the press of Kentucky most grossly. *He should know, that, in the late canvass, there wasn't a solitary paper in the State but earnestly opposed the administration.* There has been but one administration paper in the State since the commencement of the war, and that one was his own. Recklessly defended Lincoln and the Cabinet in their disregard of the *habeas corpus*, in their defiance of the court, in their arbitrary arrests, in their extensive colonizations of Fort Lafayette, Fort Warren, Fort McHenry, &c., &c., and in all their other usurpations and tyrannies, ready and anxious at any time to make battle with any comer that dared to find the slightest fault with his model functionaries. One would think that the support of the administration might well be left to him a sore subject. *The result of Monday's election is a deep warning to two administrations—the one at Washington and the one at Richmond.*

If the administration organs and toadies and hirelings in this State can derive any satisfaction from the election of Mr. Bramlette, they are welcome to it. He is not a possible Red Republican in all Kentucky, unless imported and hired to remain there.

The administration papers affect to misunderstand or greatly pervert the political status in Kentucky. The "Union party" in that State has no affinity whatever with the so-called Union organization in the free States, which is made up of office-holders, abolitionists, contractors, and such like men. In Kentucky, the "Union Democratic Party" was formed by such men as James Guthrie on the Democratic side, and John J. Critenden on the old-line Whig side, who nominated Judge Bramlette on a platform hostile to the radical schemes of the Administration as anything we can write. The Louisville Journal defined the position of this party in its issue of July 1st, as follows:

The whole loyal element of the old Democratic party of Kentucky, together with the whole loyal element of the old Whig party of Kentucky, as it has long been organized under the name of the Union Democracy or Union party of Kentucky, which, from the day of its organization down to the present moment, has been steadily "in association with those of the North who have stood by the Government and the Constitution throughout this deplorable civil war," and which is at the present moment in such association more directly and distinctly than ever before, and quite as directly and distinctly as the Democracy of any one State of the North is in association with the Democracy of any other. *The platform of the Union party of Kentucky has been in truth adopted expressly by the Democracy of Pennsylvania and by the Democracy of New York*, and has been adopted virtually by the Democracy of all the other States of the North.

The Republicans, during the canvass, in order to press the candidate, Judge Bramlette, into their cause, had the boldness to garble a speech he made at Carlisle and print it in the Cincinnati Commercial. This drew from Judge Bramlette a letter as frank as it was conclusive, dated July 3, 1863. He wrote to this Republican paper:

I am made to say, in reference to the war policy of the administration—"that I am opposed to no opinions, either dissenting from or approving those measures," &c. At Carlisle, and in every speech made by me elsewhere, I have taken the same point and distinctness I could, that the "Union Democracy" of Kentucky condemned, in the strongest terms, all the radical measures of the war policy of the administration, and were pledged to use all peaceful and legitimate means to correct them; that they held the government to be right, and the best government in the world, and that it should not be overthrown because of any obnoxious measures or policy of any administration. That they held that there is a marked distinction between any administration of the government and the government itself. The one is transient—of short duration, and may be changed; the other was formed "to endure forever," and is all right.

I have said in every speech, without exception, and I have been particular so to do, that I am in full and unreserved assent to the platform of the "Union Democracy" adopted at Louisville, in convention assembled, on the 5th of March last.

I have in every speech sought to impress the public mind that if we failed to correct these evils through the medium of the ballot-box, which alone is certain in our present condition, we would sweep away emancipation, confiscation, negro regiments, and all other like measures, by "the second and final method" by "crushing the present causeless and wicked rebellion," and "restoring the National authority over all the revolted States." That a rebellion thus crushed, would end the war and sweep away all war measures. That is a certain remedy. That the "crushing" the rebellion would restore the constitution in its full vigor, and all the States and Territories, and thus put an end to all war measures and war policies.

Again, I have made no reference to the President's emancipation proclamation: "All territories where excepted where it could not be used to effect some useful purpose in suppressing the rebellion," and, "for my part I would say, if emancipation will effect anything down there, go ahead." Neither the words nor the thoughts were ever mine. I have never believed "any special purpose can be effected by it;" on the contrary, evil, and only evil; and, so far from saying "Go ahead," have ever insisted, most earnestly, upon a reversal of all such measures as conflict with the Constitution and tend only to evil. And this, with all other radical measures, I stand with the Union Democracy pledged to use all peaceful and legitimate means to correct. As the omission and errors which I have herein corrected would subject me to the charge of making one speech inconsistent with every word of my platform and my whole life, I request you to give this a place in your next issue.

We take it that Judge Bramlette and the Louisville Journal are a trifle better informed in regard to their own position than the administration organs in this State. The result of the Kentucky election is a victory over secession and over abolition, and for the Union and the laws. The victory precisely like that which placed that accomplished and patriotic statesman, Horatio Seymour, in the gubernatorial chair of New York. The true Union men of Kentucky have had a hard battle to fight. They have been forced to contend with a faction in sympathy with the rebellion, and to denounce as decidedly the leading measures and the general policy of the administration, which tended to strengthen the secession cause. Nothing undaunted, however, they kept before them the great fact that the administration was one thing and the great government of the Fathers was another, and held that the best system ever devised by man could not be given over to rebellion because of the adoption of obnoxious measures. Thus they swept everything by the board as the Union Democracy are bound to do in every loyal State.

☞The reports that the venerable ex-Governor Aiken, of South Carolina, is confined in the Libby prison, at Richmond, have been confirmed. Parson Brownlow says he has conversed with Dr. Everett, Surgeon of the 5th East Tennessee Infantry, who was recently confined in that infamous prison and occupied the same room with ex-Governor Aiken, and held frequent conversations with him. So many ounces of bread and meat were dealt out to each prisoner per day, and the venerable old gray-haired patriot received his daily allowance, while the boys in prison volunteered to do his cooking for him. The offences for which he was imprisoned were refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy, and to contribute means to sustain the rebellion. In conversing about his confinement he would frequently shed tears. This venerable old patriot, who has served his State as Governor, as a Congressman, and as a member of her legislature, is the largest slaveholder in the Confederacy, and about the wealthiest man in South Carolina; but he is a Union man, and stubbornly refuses to be anything else. For this he is incarcerated in a prison! His cruel confinement has been kept a secret from the outside world, and it has been kept out of Southern papers, because his villainous persecutors were ashamed to let his imprisonment be known.

☞There are unmistakable evidences of a forward movement to be undertaken immediately from the Departments of the Ohio, Cumberland, and the Mississippi. It is very important that Kentucky should be placed in a state of defence before Gen. Rosecrans advances; for there can be no doubt that the rebels hope to reinvade our State as soon as the corn is fit for grinding. We see that the New Albany Ledger, the Evansville Journal, and other Indiana papers, are demanding that their State should be placed on a war footing and made ready to repel any guerilla or horse-thieving raid. When Rosecrans moves into Georgia his rear may be harassed by mounted squads of rebels who will plunder the country. There is, therefore, the most urgent necessity for the organization of the thirty thousand mounted infantry on the plan for home defence projected by Major-General L. H. Rousseau, and we hope the authorities at Washington will not turn a deaf ear to his request. If the authority is granted there will be no necessity for a draft.

BRUTAL MURDER.—A difficulty occurred on Monday in St. Louis, between a number of journeymen tailors, John Monaghan, James Franey, James Maloney, P. Pottinger, Thos. McDonald, and others, working in a room over West's clothing store, Chestnut street, below Fourth street, which resulted in James Franey drawing a pistol and shooting Monaghan, inflicting a wound from which he subsequently died.

MARRIED,

On Wednesday evening, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. W. Brush, Dr. J. W. Baggott to Miss MARY ELIZA THOMAS.

In this city, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. G. Gordon, Mr. JOHN B. SANBURN and Miss DELIA FIELD, both of this city.

☞Kalamazoo (Mich.) papers please copy.

DIED,

On Wednesday morning, the 12th inst., at a quarter before two o'clock, JAMES MARSHALL, aged eighty years and five days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, corner of Jefferson and Seventh streets, on Thursday afternoon, the 13th inst., at four o'clock. b13jl*

At Beech Home, near Dalton, Georgia, on the 5th of July, 1863, in the seventy-se ond year of her age, and fiftieth of her married life, LUCRETIA M. GREEN, wife of Duff Green, and daughter of Benjamin Edwards, of Kentucky.

On the 8th inst., at 7½ o'clock A. M., at his residence in Christiansburg, Shelby county, Ky., Dr. JAS. CLAYTON, in the 66th year of his age.

☞Bardstown papers please copy.

Yesterday noon, at 5½ o'clock, Mrs. HARRIET HENDERSON, in the 73d year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of Mrs. W. J. Graves, at 5 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

NOTICES OF THE DAY.

ONE BOTTLE DID IT.—Rev. S. B. Morley, Attleboro', Mass., writes: "The effect of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer has been to change the 'crown of glory' belonging to old men to the original hue of youth. This was done by a single bottle. Others of my acquaintance have used it with same effect. The Zylobalsamum I regard as an invaluable dressing for the hair."

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Depot, 198 Greenwich street, New York. a13 d1

SHELBYVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE.—We invite attention to the advertisement of this excellent institution, over which the Rev. D. T. Stuart presides.

☞The special attention of furniture buyers is called to Mr. C. C. Spencer's sale this morning, at a private residence on Chestnut street, between Second and Third. A superb French China dinner set, a splendid silver-plated tea set, and several large French China vases will be added to the sale.

NEW GOODS.—We have received a large assortment of work-boxes, writing desks, toys, and willow baskets; also a full supply of baby buggies, at

SUES' VARIETY STORE.

GREAT REDUCTION.—D. C. Tabb, corner of Market and Fourth streets, is now offering his entire stock of Organdies, Jaconets, Lawns, Bareges, Mozambiques, &c., at greatly reduced prices, to close out the stock in order to make room for fall purchases. W. TURNER,
jy21-e&m Agent.

NOTICE TO PAVERS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the City Engineer until Saturday, August 15th, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., to repave and recurb the sidewalk (by widening the same) on the south side of Market, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. Usual security required. WM. KAYE, Mayor.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, August 10, 1864.
Anzeiger copy. aug11 dtd

INFORMATION WANTED.—Any one having possession or knowledge of some silver forks, spoons, &c., belonging to M. B. Morrison, formerly mail agent, by leaving information at this office will confer a favor upon his family and be suitably compensated. a10 6t

TAKE IT IN TIME.—We need hardly inform our patrons that bowel diseases of almost every kind now prevail in this section to a very great extent, and that too early attention cannot be paid to them, and the most reliable remedies sought for. These remedies will be found in the GRAEFENBERG DYSENTERY SYRUP, PROFESSOR MCCLINTOCK'S CHOLERA PREVENTIVE, MCGEHEE'S LIQUID AMBER, LOUISIANA CHOLERA DROPS, and the BALM OF TAMTHORIA. Sold by RAYMOND & TYLER,
jy28 74 Fourth street, near Main.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—I have on hand, and will constantly keep, a full supply of the above stamps.

Persons ordering by mail may depend upon having their orders filled by return mail.
Office in Custom-house.
PHILIP SPEED,
mar3 d&w6m Col. Int. Rev. 3d Dis. Ky.

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY—*Dr. Strickland's Celebrated English Remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery.*—Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture will give immediate relief and cure the worst cases of Chronic Diarrhœa and Dysentery. It never fails. There is no remedy to equal it. A great number of our soldiers have been saved by taking a bottle of this valuable medicine. Try it directly. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold at all drugstores, and by Dr. Strickland, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati. jl6 d1m

Proclamation.

All persons owning or having dogs in their possession are hereby notified to confine them within their premises for the period of sixty days from this date. Persons refusing or failing to comply with this requisition subject themselves to a fine of twenty dollars and costs.
WM. KAYE, Mayor.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, June 27th, 1863. d2m

PILES.—*Dr. Strickland's Celebrated English Remedy for Piles.*—This Ointment of Dr. Strickland's is the only remedy that is known to cure Piles, especially chronic cases. This is a certain cure. It has cured thousands of the most obstinate cases. Those who are suffering try it. Sold by all druggists and by Dr. Strickland, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati. jy16 d1m

WHOLESALE MILINERY GOODS.—Otis & Co., 516 Main street, between Fifth and Sixth (up stairs), has a very large stock of black and white trimmed and untrimmed hats and a very desirable stock of millinery goods generally. They are nearly all late purchases; were bought cheap, and will be sold accordingly.

P. S. O. & Co. have a full line of quilled ribbons. j22 dtf

ROOFING! ROOFING!—The attention of the public is called to my Elastic Paint and Roofing Cement, which is considered, by all who have tested it, to be the best and cheapest material of the kind, now in use, for tin, iron, or metal roofs. C. COGGESHALL,
Sign of the Elastic Roofing, Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth. jl0dtf

A LIVE BOOK.—"*Incidents of the War*; or *Romance* and *Realities of Soldier Life*," by P. Fishe Reed. Large 12 mo. of 112 pages. Price 25 cents. Comprising the romantic incidents, thrilling adventures, narrow escapes, and heroic deeds, performed by our brave soldiers of the army and navy. We want agents in every town, city, and camp. A rare chance offered. Agents are clearing from $3 to $6 per day. Every soldier and citizen wants a copy. Copy sent post-paid on receipt of price. Address, ASHER & ADAMS,
Indianapolis, Ind.
may26 Tues, Thurs, & Sat tf

☞Let those who have doubted the virtues of BULL'S CEDRON BITTERS, if any such there be, read the following certificate from gentlemen well known in this community, and doubt no more.

Its general introduction into the army will save the lives of thousands of our soldiers.

LOUISVILLE, KY., June 3, 1863.

We, the undersigned, have seen the good effects produced by the use of DR. JOHN BULL'S CEDRON BITTERS in cases of general debility and prostration of the system, and believe its general use would prevent disease and relieve much suffering, among our soldiers particularly would this be the case, especially those who are exposed to miasmatic influences in the Southern climate.

MAJ. PHILIP SPEED,
Collector Int. Rev., 3d Dis. Ky.
CHAS. B. COTTON,
Collector of the Port of Louisville, Ky.
COL. H. DENT,
Prov. Marshal Gen. of Kentucky.
REV. D. P. HENDERSON,
Cor. Secretary of Sanitary Commission.
HARNEY HUGHES, & CO.,
Publishers Democrat.
GEO. P. DOERN,
Proprietor Louisville Anzeiger.
HUGHES & PARKHILL,
Wholesales Dry Goods Dealers, Main sts., Louisville, Ky.
DAVIS, GREEN, & CO.,
Wholesale Shoe Dealers, Main st., Louisville.
HART & MAPOTHER,
Lithographers, cor. Market and Third st., Louisville, Ky.
JULIUS WINTER,
Clothing Merchant, cor. Third and Market sts., Louisville, Ky.
CAPT. S. F. HILDRETH,
of Steamer Major Anderson.
MAJ. L. T. THUSTON,
Paymaster U. S. Army.
C. M. METCALF,
National Hotel, Louisville, Ky.
COL. JESSE BAYLESS,
4th Kentucky Cavalry.
GEORGE D. PRENTICE,
Louisville Journal.
See advertisement in another column.
a11 deod3m

Hill's Gold Pens!

HILL'S GOLD PEN MANUFACTORY—Is the place to buy fine Pens, Cases, &c.—can suit any hand. Gold Pens Repointed for 50c. Pens sent safely by mail.

Those wishing a superior pen, warranted perfect in every respect, will send stamp for price list.

N. B.—Stencil Brands cut as usual.
R. C. HILL,
m7 dtf 407 Main street, below Fourth.

HEADQUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, Aug. 6, 1863.

Especial attention is called to General Order No. 18, herewith published. Recruiting officers failing to comply with the requirements of the order will be promptly deprived of all recruiting authority.

By order of the Governor:
JOHN W. FINNELL,
Adjutant-General Ky. Vols.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, June 5, 1863.

General Orders, No. 18.

I. All officers having commissions from the Governor of Kentucky to recruit under the recent order to raise 20,000 volunteers for the defence of Kentucky, are notified that they will be expected to report their progress to these headquarters every other day, giving name, residence, and age of their recruits. Any one failing to comply with this order for six successive days, will be regarded as having declined further effort under his commission, and the commission will be revoked.

II. Recruiting officers are required to forward their respective recruits to the regimental rendezvous, at least once a week, by the cheapest and most expeditious mode of conveyance at the command of each recruiting officer.

By order of the Governor:
JOHN W. FINNELL,
aug7 d6 Adjutant-General Ky. Vols.

Wanted,

THREE GOOD SEAMSTRESSES AND TWO APprentice girls. Apply to Mrs. A. Nauts, east side of Third street, between Walnut and Guthrie streets. a13 d3

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
LOUISVILLE, August 10, 1863.

General Orders No. 41.

I. The construction of military roads in the State being a necessity, by the order of the Major-General commanding the Department, six thousand laborers from the negro population of the country through which the roads pass will be impressed.

II. The negro laborers will be impressed first from the following counties: Harrison, Bourbon, Scott, Clarke, Fayette, Woodford, Jessamine, Mercer, Boyle, Garrard, Lincoln, Marion, Washington, and Nelson.

III. Male negroes from the ages of sixteen to forty-five, both inclusive, are subject to this impressment.

IV. In order that the impressment may not hinder and materially injure the cultivation of and the harvesting and gathering the crops for the subsistence of the country, it is ordered that when a citizen has but one male negro laborer he will not be impressed under this order. In case a person has more than one and less than four, one is to be impressed. In case a person has four male laborers and over, one-third of them are impressed by this order.

V. Brig.-Gen. S. S. Fry is charged with the execution of this order, and is directed to appoint officers from the 1st Division of 23d Army Corps to assist him, and to employ citizens to take charge of said negro laborers.

VI. The negroes hereby impressed are required to be delivered by the owners at the points to be designated by the 20th August, inst., or at such time thereafter as Brig.-Gen. S. S. Fry shall appoint officers or persons to take charge of them. Persons failing to comply with this order will have taken all their negroes of the ages designated.

VII. He will concentrate the negroes impressed by this order at Camp Nelson, or such other place as may be directed, and have them subsisted as laborers in the Quartermaster's Department; requiring complete rolls to be kept, with the names of the negroes, their owners, and place of residence.

VIII. All owners will be paid for the services of the laborers, and at the expiration of each month proper vouchers will be furnished to the persons entitled thereto. The negroes taken under this order will be delivered to their owners after the expiration of the time for which they are impressed.

IX. Brig Gen. Fry is ordered to take immediate action for the execution of this order, and report to these headquarters the number of laborers collected, for information, that further orders may be issued to secure the quota or to mainly benefited by the proposed improvement.

By order of Brig. Gen Boyle.
A. C. SEMPLS, A. A. G.
Democrat copy. a10 d10

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
LOUISVILLE, Aug. 8, 1863.

Circular.

The Captains of Home Guard companies in Kentucky and Indiana who have received arms or other Government property during the recent Morgan raid, before, or since, will report the same to these headquarters without delay, and all parties having arms, &c., will report in like manner; failing to do this, all in whose possession Government property is found (unless specially authorized to retain it) will be arrested and placed in the Military Prison, there to remain until their cases can be investigated.

By command of Brig.-Gen. J. T. Boyle.
[a10 d6] T. J. BUSH,
Lieut. and Ordnance Officer Dist. of Ky.

HEADQUARTERS POST COMMANDANT, LOUISVILLE,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 10, 1863.

Special Orders No. 169.

EXTRACT.

* * * * * * *

II. The habit of sending invalid soldiers from hospitals to these headquarters to inquire about their dis harge papers will be discontinued, as being not only unnecessary but detrimental to the service in affording opportunity for dissipation. As soon as discharge papers are prepared they will be forwarded to the headquarters of the Medical Director to be distributed to the hospitals.

By order of COL. M. MUNDY,
23d Kentucky Infantry, Comd'g.
C. C. ADAMS, Lieut. and A. A. A. G.
all 26

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY, AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—New and reliable treatment—In Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—Sent in sealed letter envelops, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. jy20 dism

IMPLEMENTS.

EIGHT-HORSE SWEEPSTAKES SEPARATOR AND CLEANER;
TWO AND FOUR HORSE LEVER POWER AND THRESHER;
CIDER-MILLS;
CUTTING BOXES;
VIRGINIA CORN-SHELLERS;
And a general stock of FARM IMPLEMENTS;
For sale at wholesale and retail by
PITKIN, WIARD, & CO.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

1,000 BUSHELS PRIME TIMOTHY SEED;
1,000 LBS WHITE FLAT DUTCH TURNIP SEED;
1,000 LBS PURPLE-TOP TURNIP SEED;
500 LBS LARGE WHITE GLOBE TURNIP SEED;
500 LBS PURPLE-TOP RUTA BAGA SEED;
In store and for sale at wholesale and retail by
PITKIN, WIARD, & CO.

LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, &C.

750 BBLS WHITE STONE LIME;
1,000 BBLS LOUISVILLE CEMENT,
100 BBLS CALCINED PLASTER;
50 BBLS LAND PLASTER;
50 BBLS WHITE SAND,
In store and for sale by
PITKIN, WIARD, & CO.
jy16 dist

J. HINZEN. E. ROSEN

HINZEN & ROSEN,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
Market st., north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
mar12 dly

SURGEON-GENERAL HAMMOND,

By ordering Calomel and other destructive minerals from the supply tables, has conferred a blessing on our sick soldiers. Let him not stop here. Let him order the discontinuance of "Bleeding," and the use of BRANDRETH'S PILLS in the place thereof. Then will commence a "new era" in the practice of Medicine, which would then become emphatically

THE HEALING ART.

I have for thirty years taught that no diseased action could be cured by mercury or tartar emetic—that the human body could only be "made whole" by "vegetable food"—animal food being, in fact, condensed vegetables. BRANDRETH'S PILLS should be in every Military Hospital. These Pills cure BILIOUS DIARRHŒA, CHRONIC DIARRHŒA, CHRONIC DYSENTERY, and all Fevers and Affections of the Bowels, sooner and more surely than any medicine in the world. BRANDRETH'S PILLS in these cases should be taken night and morning. Read Directions and get new style.

CASE OF ROSCOE K. WATSON.

Dr. B. Brandreth, New York:

SIR: I was a private in Co. F, 17th Regiment, New York Vols. While at Harrison's Landing, and on the Rappahannock near Falmouth, I and many of the empany were sick with bilious diarrhœa. The Army Surgeon did not cure us, and I was reduced to skin and bone. Among the company were quite a number of members who had worked in your Laboratory at Sing Sing. They were not sick because they used Brandreth's Pills. These men prevailed upon me and others to use the Pills, and we were all cured in from two to five days. After this our boys used Brandrath's Pills for the typhus fever, colds, rheumatism, and in no case did they fail to restore health.

Out of gratitude to you for my good health, I send you this letter, which, if necessary, the entire Company would sign.

I am respectfully yours,
ROSCOE K. WATSON,
Sing Sing, N. Y.

Principal Office 294 Canal st., New York.
Sold by RAYMOND & TYLER, Louisville, and by all respectable dealers in medicine. ASK FOR NEW STYLE. jy25 eod&ecowlm

THIRTY YEARS EXPERIENCE

Have been diligently employed in perfecting
CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE,
It is no wonder then, that, after
Careful Analysis by Dr. Chilton,
IT WAS PRONOUNCED HARMLESS,
And is now taking the place of all other Dyes. Those who have been disappointed with miserable imitations are always pleased with the genuine. Any shade of black or brown, to suit all complexions, produced in ten minutes.

Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair-Dressers.

Price $1, $1 50, and $3 per box, according to size.

Cristadoro's Hair Preservative

Is invaluable with his Dye, as it imparts the utmost softness, the most beautiful gloss, and great vitality to the Hair.

Price 50 cts, $1, and $2 per bottle according to size.
a2 deod&wecwlm No. 4

AMUSEMENTS.

MASONIC TEMPLE.

For Four Nights Only,

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, & Thursday, Aug. 17, 18, 19, and 20,

THE CARTER ZOUAVE TROUPE
AND
YOUNG FEMALE BRASS BAND.
SIXTEEN IN NUMBER,

Will give four of their Grand Entertainments as above.

☞For particulars see small bills, &c. a12 dtd*

AUCTION SALES.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

SPECIAL SALE TO PAY CHARGES.

ON FRIDAY MORNING, Aug 14, at 10 o'clock, we will sell, without reserve, to pay charges, at Auction-Rooms, for cash—

10 boxes Claret and Catawba Wine;
10 do assorted Fruit;
4 do Chewing Tobacco;
3 do Sunny Side do;
2 do Candies and Gum Drops;
1 box Orenoko Tobacco;
1 box Tumblers;
1 box Window Glass;
2 boxes Malaga Raisins, &c.

Also, to close consignments—

160 boxes Essence of Coffee;
10 do Ground Spices;
24 catties 5 lump Tobacco;
25 boxes German Soap.

Terms cash (green backs).
S. G. HENRY & CO.,
a13 d2 Auctioneers.

BY HARRIS & CHATFIELD.

25 CASES AND CARTOONS LADIES' AND GENT'S CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS, NOTIONS, AND GROCERIES

AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY MORNING, Aug 13, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, at Auction-Rooms, No. 731 Main street, between Seventh and Eighth, a choice lot of custom-made Boots and Shoes, consisting in part of fine and heavy Calf and heavy Cavalry Boots, Calf Balmorals with goat tops, Kip Brogans, Ladies' Kid Congress Gaiters and Boots, and Children's fine copper toed Shoes, with a lot of Notions, consisting of India Rubber Redding Combs, Side and Tuck Combs, Pocket Combs, Buttons, Wicking Cotton, Silk Glovers, Spool Cotton, Hooks and Eyes, with many other articles. Previous to which, a lot of Green Teas, Ground Coffee, Bolted Rice, Fancy Soap, Glass Tumblers, Havana Segar Cigars, old copper distilled Whiskey, 8x10 and 10x12 Window-Glass, and 20 boxes English Dairy Cheese, together with many other articles of family use.

☞The attention of city and country buyers is especially called to this sale. The Boots and Shoes are really a superior article, and are positively ordered to be sold.

Terms cash. HARRIS & CHATFIELD,
a12 d2 Auctioneers.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

SPLENDID ROSEWOOD 7 OCTAVE PIANO AND ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY MORNING, Aug. 13, at 10 o'clock, will be peremptorily sold (in consequence of departure of the owner for Europe), at a private residence, on the south side of Chestnut street, between Second and Third, 5 doors from Third street, the entire Household and Kitchen Furniture therein contained, in part as follows: One very splendid rosewood 7-octave grand-action Piano; mahogany hair seat Parlor Chairs and Sociables; mahogany ½ canopy and Italian Bedsteads; mahogany Bureaus and Wash Stands; Centre and Side Tables; Etagere; Sideboard; Hat Rack; cane and rush seat Chairs; Divans; Wardrobes; Pictures; Looking Glasses. Work-Stands; Cook and Chamber Stoves. Kitchen Utensils and other articles in the Housekeeping line, to which the special attention of ladies and Furniture buyers is respectfully solicited.

Terms cash. C. C. SPENCER,
all d3 Auctioneer.

TWO DAYS' AUCTION SALES
BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.,
ON TUESDAY AND THURSDAY,
August 11 and 13, of
Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.

DRY GOODS, &c.

ON THURSDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, we will sell a general assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Hoop Skirts, &c.

Terms cash (bankable funds).
THOS. ANDERSON & CO.,
a10 d4 Auctioneers.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT A PRIVATE RESIDENCE AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, Aug. 12, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, at the residence of Mr. Sam'l Gwynn, southeast corner of Chestnut and Centre streets, his Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting in part of Brussels and 3-ply Carpets, hair-seat Chairs and Sociables, Wardrobes, Bureaus, Wash Stands, Bedsteads, Pillows and Bolsters, Spring, Hair, and Cotton Mattresses, Cook Stove and Kitchen Furniture, and other articles in the Housekeeping line.

Sale positive, as Mr. Gwynn has removed to Memphis, Tenn.

Terms cash. C. C. SPENCER,
a10 d3 Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

JAMES H. PRENTICE, Auctioneer,
Corner of Raymond and Willoughby streets,
BROOKLYN, L. I.

Regular Weekly Trade Sales
OF
HATS
EVERY THURSDAY AT 11 O'CLOCK

During the season, ending December 17, 1863.

These sales are peremptory, and comprise the manufactures of makers of well known reputation as well as the entire production of his own establishment.

Catalogues on morning of sale. jy25 dist

L. HARRIS. G. W. CHATFIELD.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,

No. 731 Main st., south side, bet. Seventh and Eighth
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HARRIS & CHATFIELD,
AUCTIONEERS,

SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS OF MERCHANDISE, New and Second-hand Furniture for public or private sale. Liberal cash advances made on consignments.

☞Out-door Sales promptly attended to.

REFER TO
Gardner & Co., Louisville, Ky.
Nock, Wicks, & Co., "
Smith & Waide, "
Wm. L. Weller, "
Webb & Levering, "

may26 dis m

JAMES T. EDMUNDS,

Tobacco Manufacturer,

FALLS CITY FACTORY,
128, 130 and 132 Third St., Louisville, Ky.

TOBACCO—
200 butts Black 10's;
200 cases Black ½ lbs.
BRIGHT.
100 half butts extra Sunny South;
50 butts People's Choice;
50 butts C. C. C. long 10's;
50 cases long 10's and ½

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

WORLD PICTURES.

Brothers-in-law—The judges.

Not amiss—A rich and lovely widow.

A well read soldier—Private information.

Sleight of hand—Refusing an offer of marriage.

A hem! often breaks the thread of a discourse.

The thoughts of certain women are always fixed on the opposite sex. Even when they laugh they say "Te-*he!*"

Shortboy wishes to know whether it would be infringing on the copyright of the "Songs of David" to call the Constitution of the United States a Book of *Sam's?* It would serve him right to give him Jesse for such profanity.

Curran was once asked by one of his brother judges, "Do you see anything ridiculous in this wig?" "Nothing but the head," was the reply.

A paragraph has been going the rounds of an old lady who has a moustache on her lip It is not uncommon for *young* ladies in this vicinity to have moustaches *on their lips.*

The young lady who eloped some time since with a "gallant msjor" has returned with a "minor" in her arms.

A rare game of poker, which is not set down in Hoyle, was recently played in a public street. A fellow attacked his wife with a poker, and was arrested by a gentleman attracted by her screams. As the gentleman *passed*, the woman *saw* him and *called:*

A baying donkey, however stupid he may look, is unquestionably an *ass toot* animal.

Two gentlemen fishing; sharp boy appeared. "Well, sir, get any bites?" "Lots of 'em." "Y-e-s, under your hat." Race between boy and sundry stones—boy a little ahead.

It is of the militia of London that it was jokingly said that the captain of one of the corps averred it was dangerous to make the rear rank take close order, for fear it should pick the pockets of the front rank.

As the deputy sheriff in a Western court was rapping to secure the silence of two men who were talking, one of them rose and said to the judge, "May it please your honor, it is impossible for gentlemen to converse if that man is allowed to make such a noise."

"How much to publish this death?" asked a customer of a newspaper office in New York. "Four shillings." "Why, I paid but two shillings the last time I published one." "That was a common death; but this is *sincerely regretted.*" "I tell you what," said the applicant, "your executors will not be put to that expense."

A critic, writing of Goethe, in the "Illustrated News," thus concludes his article: "Let us thank our stars that *men of genius haven't out* with the Mastodon and Megatherium, and that respectable Dulness reigns in their stead."

A woman who recently had her butter seized by the clerk of the market for short weight, gave as a reason that the cow from which the butter was made was subject to a cramp, and that caused the butter to shrink in weight.

"That cat has got a cold," said a friend to Jones, pointing to a domestic favorite. "Yes," Jones replied, "the poor thing is subject to cat-arrh."

"Mary, is your master at home?" "No, sir, he's out." "I don't believe it." "Well, then, he'll come down and tell you so himself. Perhaps you'll believe him."

We are acquainted with a "monster in human form" who says that the only time a woman does not exaggerate is when she is talking of her own age.

A man came into a printing office to beg a paper. "Because," he said, "we like to read newspapers very much, but our neighbors are all too *stingy* to take one."

A country paper says the best "sewing machine" in the world is one about seventeen years old, who wears gaiter boots and a pocket to put her wages in.

"My party, sir, will not lie in idleness," said a politician. "Very true, sir," retorted his opponent, "your party it never chargeable either with lying in idleness or with idleness in lying."

A French gentleman, who had heard rum called *spirits*, went into a hotel a few evenings since and called for a glass of punch, requesting at the same time that it should be made with "*ghosts* from the West Indies."

A miser who was asked why he had married a girl from his own kitchen, said that "the union was attended with a double advantage—it saved him not only the expense of a wife, but the taxes on a servant."

The latest style of hoop skirt is the self-adjusting, double back action, bustle etruscan, lace expansion, Piccolomini attachment, gossamer indestructible, polocticomorama. It is a very sweet thing.

Artemus Ward is a "gay cuss." He is preparing a new lecture, entitled "Brigham Young's Mother-in-law, showing how many there is of Her." There is an original flavor in the verbal conceits of this same Charles F. Brown.

Candidates for government offices in England are examined upon various literary and scientific topics. Lately one of them, by a slip of the pen, wrote "Vennice" in one of his papers. "Do you know, sir, that there is but one 'hen' in Venice?" asked the indignant examiner. "Then eggs must be very scarce there," was the placid reply.

A man may be ever so poor, he may be ever so unfortunate, but he need never be hard up for candles, so long as he makes light of his sufferings.

Weeding a garden is a safer business than unweeding a widow, but not half so pleasant.

Miss Jemima Wilhelmina, when her parents refuse to allow her to go to a ball, sets to and has a *bawl* at home.

In returning thanks, in an after-dinner speech, Brown declared that he was "too full for utterance."

The man that is not afraid of thunder talks of going to the seaside next week without asking his wife.

People who talk of the "rendition" of a song or a drama are informed that such a use of the word is incorrect. "Rendering" is the one which should be employed. "Rendition" is surrender, as when the "rendition" of Slidell and Mason was decided.

During a marriage ceremony the bride was sobbing immoderately while the knot was being tied. "What's the matter, my young woman?" asked the official. "Oh, sir!" replied the bride, "it's because it's forever." "No, no," rejoined the parson, "that's a mistake—a great mistake, it's not forever. Death puts an end to the engagement." On hearing this the bride dried her tears and was consoled.

A sleepy churchwarden, who often played at cards, hearing the minister use the words "shuffle off this mortal coil," started up, rubbed his eyes, and exclaimed, "Hold on! it's my deal!"

"I hope to live to see the day," said Lord Brougham, "when every peasant in England can understand Newton." "Wouldn't it be better that they had a little *bacon* first?" inquired Cobbett.

"Very few men allow women to have intellects at all." "Not that, they only disallow it when no intellect is in the question."

White hair is its chalk with which time keeps its score—two, three, or fourscore, as the case may be—on a man's head.

The age of a young lady is now expressed according to the present style of skirts, by saying that eighteen *springs* have passed *over her* head!

Full Stock Men's Clothing,
Full Stock Boys' Clothing,
Furnishing Goods.
Military Goods, &c.,
At [48] ARMSTRONG'S.

VERY PRETTY,
VERY HANDSOME,
VERY ELEGANT,
THE NEW GOODS
Now arriving at
a8 J. M. ARMSTRONG'S,
On Main, opposite the National.

JUST RECEIVED:
300 BBLS Choice Family Flour, Grand View Mills:
100 " " " " Novelty "
150 " " " " Blue River "
110 " Extra " " Model "
150 " " " " Union "
100 " " " " Dale "
In store and for sale by
VERHOEFF BROTHERS,
jy17 No. 140 Wall or Fourth st.

CREAM TARTAR—1,600 lbs Cr. Tartar for sale by
a5 EDW. WILDER, 514 Main st.

PEPPER—75 bags Pepper in store and for sale by
a7 GARDNER & CO.

SHOT—A full assortment just received and for sale by
j12 CASTLEMAN, MURRELL, & CO.

BUTTER AND EGGS—75 tubs and firkins choice W. R. Butter and 50 bbls fresh Eggs, in prime shipping order, this day received and for sale by
m12 TAIT, SON, & CO., 324 Main

CANDLES—
200 boxes Star Candles;
25 do Mold do;
In store and for sale by
123 JOHN R. GREENS & BRO.

COFFEE—
220 bags Rio, prime green and yellow;
100 packets Java; for sale by
jy27 JAMES TODD, 324 Main st.

BAGGING—
1,650 pieces close-woven 1¾ lbs to yard;
300 " " 1¾ " "
100 pieces 1¾ " "
40 bales Twine; for sale by
jy27 JAMES TODD, 324 Main st.

APPLES—APPLES—APPLES.
JUST RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT—100 bbls prime Michigan Apples, Northern Spy, Romanites, and Russets, in store and for sale low by
m12 JOHN H. GRIFFITH,
No. 312 Main st., bet. Third and Fourth.

FAMILY FLOUR—150 bbls Extra Family Flour various brands, for sale low by
jy25 HIBBITT & SON.

SCHOOLS.

CECILIAN COLLEGE,
NEAR ELIZABETHTOWN, KY.,

WILL RESUME ITS REGULAR COURSE OF instruction on the first Monday of September, 1863. Terms per session of five months, in advance, $60 and $65. For particulars, address
H. A. CECIL & BROS.,
a5 d18* Elizabethtown, Ky.

FEMALE ACADEMY of the URSULINES,
On Chestnut, between Shelby and Campbell sts.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

IN THIS INSTITUTION ARE TAUGHT ALL the higher and lower branches of the German and English languages, also French, with Vocal and Instrumental Music on the Piano and Guitar.

Pupils will be taught plain and Fancy Needle-work, Plain Sewing, Knitting, Crochet, Fillet-work, Embroidery, Tatton, Raised Zephyr work, Dress-making, also Artificial, Hair, and Worsted Flowers, Wax Fruits and Flowers, Drawing and Painting in Water colors, Glass and Oil Painting, &c.

Business letters to be addressed to
Rev. LEANDER STREBER,
Pastor of St. Martin's Church, Shelby st., or to
Mother SALESIA REITMEIR,
jy8 d2m Superior.

BETHEL COLLEGE.
THIS INSTITUTION WILL BE REOPENED ON the 7th of next September with a competent Faculty. For particular information, address
Rev. GEORGE HUNT, President,
jy15 dtd Russellville, Ky.

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE,
SCOTT COUNTY, KY.

THE FALL SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will open on the first Monday of September.

FACULTY:
D. R. CAMPBELL, LL. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Sciences.
DANFORD THOMAS, A. M., Professor of the Greek and Latin Languages.
J. E. FARNAM, A. M., Professor of the Natural Sciences.
J. J. RUCKER, A. M., Professor of Mathematics, Mechanics, and Astronomy.

With a faculty so eminent, advantages so great as are possessed by this old institution, and freed from the disturbances occasioned by the war, we hope to have a good attendance.
F. C. McCALLA, Tr.
Georgetown, Ky., Aug. 1, 1863—d2m
[Democrat copy and charge this office.]

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } ss. No. 125.
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY:

WHEREAS, an Information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1863, by Joshua F. Bell, Esq., Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, against 28 doz Ladies' thread laces, 20 doz Gents' do, 30 boxes (2 doz per box) ladies' hose, 50 doz neck-ties, 5 lawn dress patterns, 8 bolts veil berege, 2 bolts dress goods, 2 bolts musketo bars, 40 doz gent's under-shirts, 2 hoop skirts, 72 pieces pocket handkerchiefs, 20 doz ladies' hose, 7 bolts linen, 37 doz gent's collars, lot of needles (14,000), 200 bundles dress braid, 3 large kegs do do, 22 gross lead pencils, 6 bundles steel pens, 2 bxs puff combs, 1 bx kid gloves, 2 bxs head nets, 1 gross tooth brushes, lot of hand and pocket combs, 31 pr pocket books, 20 pr shoes, 20 pcs black veil, 239 prs shoes, 1 lot fans, alleging in substance, that said goods and articles were seized by the Collector of Internal Revenue for the — — day of July, A. D. 1863, as forfeited to the United States; that said articles were proceeding from the State of Tennessee on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1863, to the State of Kentucky, in violation of the Act of Congress and the proclamation of the President of the United States, inderdicting all commercial intercourse between the citizens and inhabitants of said State of Tennessee and the citizens and inhabitants of the rest of the United States, and against the regulations of the Treasury Department of the United States: and that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

NOW, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 5th day of October, A. D. 1863, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.
JAMES HUGHETT, Deputy.
For H. C. McDOWELL, U. S. M. K. D.
JOSHUA TEVIS, U. S. Attorney.
Dated Aug. 10, A. D. 1863. a10 d14

GEO. W. SMALL
HAS JUST RECEIVED ANOTHER LOT OF new and desirable
Carpets, Curtain Goods, and Housekeepings generally.
These goods have been bought at reduced prices, and will be sold very low for CASH ONLY. Call soon for bargains.
GEO. W. SMALL,
No. 327 Main street, between Third and Fourth,
a10 3 doors west of the Bank of Louisville.

Executors' Sale.
On TUESDAY, September 1, 1863, will be sold, to the highest bidder, on the premises, what is known as the "COWHERD FARM," situated in Shelby county, Ky., on the road leading from Belleview to the Louisville and Lexington Railroad) to Shelbyville, four miles from the former and six from the latter, containing about 195 acres, with a good dwelling-house and all necessary out-buildings, about 130 acres cleared, the balance enclosed and well set in grass.
Also, on WEDNESDAY, September 2, 1863, will be sold, to the highest bidder, at the late residence of Richard Radcliff, deceased, in Shelby county, Ky., on the road leading from Frankfort to Newcastle, about three miles from the Christiansburg Depot on the Louisville and Lexington Railroad), the following personal property, to wit: Household and Kitchen Furniture; Farming Utensils; the Growing Crop, consisting of Corn, Rye, Wheat, Oats, and Hay; Stock, consisting of Hogs (about 90 head ready for feeding), Sheep, Horses (including some fine brood mares), Cattle (including some good milch cows and 44 head of fat steers ready for market).
At the same time and place will be sold the following LANDS, to wit: The late residence of said decedent, containing about 300 acres, 200 acres cleared, the balance well-timbered and set in blue-grass. On this farm there is a good brick dwelling-house, large barn, with other necessary out-buildings, and a good apple orchard.
Also, at the same time and place, a FARM of 70 acres about three fourths of a mile from the said residence, 50 acres cleared, the balance in timber, and all well-set in grass.
Also, at the same time and place, will be sold what is known as the "BECKLEY FARM," situated one mile and one fourth north of the Christiansburg Depot, containing about 209 acres, 120 acres cleared, the balance in timber and well-set in grass. Upon this farm there is a good frame dwelling, a stable and spring house, also about one mile of stone fence.
The titles to the above tracts of land are undisputable. All of said tracts are in a high state of cultivation, are inclosed, well-watered and well-grassed, with plenty of timber and wood; are in a good state of repair, located in a healthy part of the country, with good schools, convenient to churches, and near the Louisville and Lexington Railroad. A further description unnecessary.
Further information can be obtained by addressing the executors at Christiansburg, Ky., or by calling on Mr. D. O. Yager, on the Cowherd Farm, or Mr. Elliot Nash, on the Home Farm.
TERMS OF SALE—Personal Property—For all sums of $10 and under, cash; for a credit of twelve months will be given; bond, with approved security, will be required, and no property removed until the terms of sale are complied with. The lands will be sold for one third cash; balance in equal amounts, one and two years' credit. A lien will be reserved on the lands for the balance of the purchase money.
Immediate possession will be given of all the lands except the Cowherd Farm, reserving a reasonable time for purchaser to remove the present crop. Possession of the Cowherd Farm will be given on the 1st day of March, 1864. The privilege will be given to the purchaser of said farm to sow such grain and grass as he may wish immediately.
J. B. MESSICK,
N. FLOOD,
R. ELLIS,
Executors of Richard Radcliff, deceased.
B. K. BAILEY, Auctioneer. a7 d15d1*

MELODEONS.
WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO FURNISH MELODEONS of our own make to purchasers at the lowest market rates, which we *warrant equal to any other made in the country*, and for *promptness of touch* and *response* cannot be *excelled*. Our instruments we *warrant for five years*, and finished in *the rosewood cases highly polished*. Persons wishing to purchase will find it to their interest to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
Churches supplied at a liberal discount.
REFERENCES—Prof. E. W. Gunter, Prof. W. J. Amies, and Rev. N. Badger.
NARDIN & SON,
MELODEON MANUFACTURERS,
a7 d6m Corner Twelfth and Walnut, Louisville, Ky.

Notice of Dissolution.
THE LATE FIRM OF GUY & CLARK WAS dissolved on the 1st day of July, 1863. By consent of parties A. F. Clark will close the business of the firm as financial agent, and may sign the firm name in liquidation.
A. GUY
a6 d6m A. F. CLARK.

A. F. CLARK
(Successor to GUY & CLARK),
Merchant Miller,
No. 228 and 230 Market st., bet. Brook and Floyd,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
FLOUR in sacks and barrels and OFFAL for sale.
The highest cash price paid for WHEAT and BARRELS
aug dtf

LOUISVILLE PACKING BOX FACTORY.
Packing Boxes
Of all kinds and sizes made from *seasoned Lumber.*
Particular attention paid to
TOBACCO BOXES.
Planing, Resawing, and Scroll Sawing done.
DRY KILNS FOR SEASONING LUMBER.
Washington st., bet. Second and Third,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
P. O. Box 527. D. GOODWILLIE & CO.
aug d3m

U. S. OFFICERS IN WANT OF MILITARY GOODS
WOULD DO WELL TO CALL AT J. L. DEPPEN'S, northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets, where they can find a choice assortment of DRESS and FATIGUE SUITS, either for Infantry or Cavalry, ready made, or by leaving their measure can have a suit made in a short time and in the best style at a reasonable price. He has also a large assortment of FURNISHING GOODS. dtf

Copartnership Notice.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY ENtered into copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the WHOLESALE GROCERY, WINE, and LIQUOR business under the style and firm of SCHRODT & WOEBER. Store on Sixth street, between Main and Market, opposite Jas. Low & Co.'s.
JACOB SCHRODT.
JOSEPH A. WOEBER.
Louisville, July 8, 1863. jy21 dlm

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE IN STORE AND offer for sale at lowest market prices—
20 bbls Old Bourbon Whiskey;
50 bbls Old Rye Whiskey;
200 bbls double rectified Whiskey;
20 bbls Alcohol;
20 bbls Cologne Spirits;
25 quarter-casks superior Port Wine;
100 cases superior Claret Wine;
20 bbls Malaga Wine.
Also, a general assortment of Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors.
Sixth street, between Main and Market, opposite James Low & Co. SCHRODT & WOEBER.
jy24 dlm [Democrat copy.]

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE IN STORE AND offer for sale at lowest market prices—
200 bags prime Rio Coffee;
150 bbls Brown Refined Sugar;
50 bbls Yellow Coffee do;
20 bags sifted grain Pepper;
50 bbls Schwatz's Golden Sirup;
30 half chests Gunpowder and Black Tea.
Store on Sixth street, between Main and Market, opposite Jas. Low & Co.'s. SCHRODT & WOEBER.

PAINTED BUCKETS AND TUBS—
250 doz Painted Buckets, all colors;
100 " " Half Buckets;
100 " " Quarter "
250 " " Toy "
50 " " Infants' "
75 nests " Tubs;
25 doz Keelers;
Just received and for sale by
a4 ORBIN RAWSON, 338 Main st.

Rally, Boys, Rally!

FOR YOU WILL NOT GET AN OPportunity to join the 3d Ky. Battery, Lieut German Deiltweller, of the 50th Mounted Infantry, has been detailed with this battery, and we are filling up rapidly. The camp is on Third street, in the grove near Park Barracks. The Battery is to be mustered in in a few days, when the officers will be selected.
Recruiting office on Market, between Second and Third streets.
jy31 dtf JNO. W. NEVILLE, Captain.

HEAVY ARTILLERY.

The 51st Reg't of Infantry, Ky. Vols.,
FOR 12 MONTHS,
TO BE COMMANDED BY CAPT. JAS. THOMPSON, 2d Regiment of Artillery, United States Army, and to be drilled, &c., as

Heavy Artillery,

To form part of the permanent garrison of the Field Fortifications of this State, by authority from the Governor and with the approval of the Department Commander.
This being the only regiment to be raised, *for this particular purpose, and from Kentucky*, young men of sober, steady habits should, to avoid the DRAFT, volunteer for 12 months in this scientific, light, and pleasant service, in defence of the homes and firesides and of the wives and children of the good men of this noble Commonwealth. Kentucky soil must be defended, and, above all, the Union and the Constitution must be preserved.
Pay, clothing, subsistence, and transportation same as regular army, and volunteers will be sent immediately to camp at Covington, Ky., for instruction.
For further information apply personally or by letter to the undersigned, at the National Hotel, Louisville, Ky., who is authorized by the Governor to raise a company for said regiment.
T. B. CAMPBELL,
jy7d2m Capt. & Recruiting Officer.

NOTICE.
IN PURSUANCE OF ORDERS NO, 117 HEADquarters District of Western Kentucky, the Commission, of which the undersigned is President, will examine all cases of contraband or captive negroes in the district comprising the counties of Jefferson, Oldham, Shelby, Spencer, Bullitt, Nelson, Washington, Meade, Hardin, Larue, and Breckinridge. All parties in said counties having such contraband or captive negroes in their possession will immediately report them to the Commission at Provost Marshal's Building.
The Commission will hold daily sessions (Sundays excepted) from 9 o'clock A. M. until 2 P. M., and from 3 to 5 P. M.
D. C. FITCH,
jy8 dtf Maj. 25th Mich. Infty.

CROPPER, PATTON, & CO.,
Produce Brokers
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Nos. 143 and 145 East Fourth street.
AT WHOLESALE.
FEED & GRAIN.
LARGE SUPPLIES OF HAY, CORN, OATS, RYE, and SHIPSTUFFS always on hand and for sale by
CROPPER, PATTON, & CO.,
Nos. 143 and 145 East Fourth st.
PRODUCE.
FLOUR, GREEN AND DRIED FRUITS, POTATOES, BUTTER, &c., on hand and for sale by
CROPPER, PATTON, & CO.,
Nos. 143 and 145 East Fourth st.
LIQUORS.
FINE WINES, LIQUORS, BOURBON & RYE WHISKY, ALES, VINEGAR, &c., on hand and for sale by
CROPPER, PATTON, & CO.,
Nos. 143 and 145 East Fourth st.

CONSIGNMENTS
Of all descriptions solicited. Liberal cash advances made on consignments. Orders promptly filled by
CROPPER, PATTON, & CO.,
jy20 dly Nos. 143 and 145 East Fourth st.

REMOVAL.
BOURLIER & COCHRAN
Have removed to the large New Store,
No. 215 Fifth street, nearly opposite their old stand,
Where, with increased facilities, they will continue to keep on hand a large stock of everything in their line, particularly
TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WARE,
Cooking and Heating Stoves,
Plated and Britannia Ware,
Housekeepers' Hardware;
French & English Japanned, Enamelled, and Pressed Ware;
Refrigerators and Water Coolers;
Which they offer at reasonable prices for cash.
Particular attention paid to ROOFING, SPOUTING, GUTTERING, and all kinds of out-door work.
BOURLIER & COCHRAN,
215 Fifth st., Cotton's Block, between Main & Market,
jul7 dtm LOUISVILLE, KY.

OFFICE OF JAY COOKE,
GENERAL SUBSCRIPTION AGENT FOR 5-20 LOAN.
No. 114 South Third St., Philadelphia.
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS.
COMMUNITIES AND CAPITALISTS NOW CONtemplating the formation of National Banking Associations, under Secretary Chase's Bill, passed at the last session of Congress, are reminded that the 5-20 Loan, now for a limited period to be obtained at par, may after the first of August be withdrawn from the market.
The improved condition of military affairs, and the constant succession of victories, together with the completion of the preparations for the issue of the Four Hundred Millions of Legal Tender or Interest-bearing notes, or Treasury Notes, renders the issuing of further loan, or permanent loans at present exceedingly doubtful.
The loans of the Government maturing in 1881 are now selling at six per. cent. premium. These would advance to 10 or 15 per cent. premium, if the Secretary of the Treasury should discontinue the sales of the 5-20's; and the 5-20's themselves would soon command a handsome premium, should the demand for Government loans, as the basis for banking or for investment, be at all active. It is possible that the Secretary of the Treasury may receive subscriptions to the 5-20 loan for a longer period—should there be any delay in the preparation of the notes for the supplying of the Treasury with funds, or should he, in view of the manifest benefits to the country from the present popular mode of distributing the loans of the nation amongst the *people*—to encourage the formation of the new Banks—decide it to be wise and judicious to further extend the time of subscription to the 5-20's at par. His views and intentions on this point, of course, are unknown; therefore, the safest and wisest course is to subscribe at once, whilst a six per cent. bond, which is interest and principal payable in gold, can be had at par.
It will afford me pleasure to furnish full information in regard to the formation of the National Banks, and the necessary steps to be taken. Printed documents relative thereto will be furnished at Washington, on application to Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Treasury currency, or by the undersigned.
JAY COOKE, Sub'tion Agent for 5-20 Loan.
jy25 d&w1m 114 South Third st., Philadelphia.

ASTROLOGY.
Look Out! Good News for All!
THE NEVER-FAILING MADAME ISABEL SNELL is the best. She succeeds when others have failed. All who are in trouble; all who have been unfortunate; all whose fond hopes have been disappointed, crushed, and blasted by false promises and deceit—all fly to her for advice and satisfaction.
In love affairs she never fails. she shows you the likeness of your future husband or wife. She guides the single to a happy marriage. Her aid and advice have been solicited in innumerable instances, and the result has always been the means of securing a speedy and happy marriage. She is therefore a sure dependence.
It is well known to the public at large that she was the first and she is now the only person in this country who can show the likeness in reality, and who can give entire satisfaction on all the following points which can be attested and proved by thousands both married and single, who daily and eagerly visit her. To all in business her advice is invaluable. She can foretell, with the greatest certainty, the result of all commercial and business transactions. Madame Snell is a *bona fide* Astrologist that every one can depend upon. She is the greatest Astrologer of the nineteenth century. Some ladies may be a little timid, though they need not fear, for she practises nothing but what is reconcilable to philosophers; in fact a single visit will satisfy the most fastidious of her respectability, moral rectitude, and of the purity of her profession and practice. All interviews are strictly private and confidential; therefore come, one—come, all.
Prices reduced to suit the times. Ladies one dollar; gentlemen two dollars.
P. S.—Madame Snell will tell the names and ages of all visitors, and will also cast their Horoscope and give them their nativity, also tell the place where they will be most fortunate. Every person who cannot get along in this world and has bad luck should be in possession of her Horoscope and get her written opinion of his future prospect in life.
Remember the place—509 Eighth street, second door above Grayson street.
Office hours from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.
P. S.—Madame Snell would inform her friends and the public that she has just published an Astrological Book by which every one can tell their own fortune, and which contains, beside the different ways of telling fortune, a variety of Parlor Magic and also a safe, sure, and effectual means of preventing conception, also of curing Impotence and Sterility. All who wish to purchase this book can find it by calling at her office, 509 Eighth street. j12 dly

THE GREAT WESTERN
Sorgum Sugar Mill.
FARMERS AND MERCHANTS,
CALL AT OUR FOUNDERY, SOUTH SIDE of Main street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth, and see this Mill, which we do not hesitate to say will give better satisfaction and has more points of excellence than
ALL OTHER MILLS COMBINED.
This mill is heavier than other mills of the same size, and the extra weight is placed at points so as to prevent the possibility of breakage, and all the brass cornal-boxes can be taken out, cleaned, repaired, oiled, &c., and replaced without the least trouble of taking the mill to pieces (as is the case with all other mills which have not this improvement). The simplicity and neatness, combined with strength, speaks for itself. And all who have used this mill do not hesitate in saying it is the best mill in use.
PRICE $75—Liberal discount to dealers.
For full particulars address
PEARSON & AIKIN,
Main street, between Twelth and Thirteenth,
jun20 d2m LOUISVILLE, KY.

Office of Quartermaster General for the State of Kentucky,
FRANKFORT, July 16, 1863.
THE NUMBER OF CLAIMS AGAINST THE Government of the United States heretofore sent me for collection, which I have been forced to return, being so great, and requiring so much time, will enable me to collect them at a much less expense to the holder than the discounts to which they have heretofore been compelled to submit, I have now concluded to employ in my office a competent person to audit and collect all such claims as may hereafter be sent me. All Quartermaster's vouchers, Commissary's certificates, Pay and Bounty due deceased soldiers, and claims of all kinds will receive prompt attention.
Arrangements will be made with Officers of the Government to secure prompt and speedy payment of such claims.
Knowing that I can thus benefit the citizens of my State, I respectfully request that all who hold evidences of debt of any kind against the Government will send them at once to my address or collection.
JAS. F. ROBINSON, Jr.,
Quartermaster General of Ky.
jy25 d2m

NOTICE.
THE FIRM OF JUL. DORN & CO. HAS THIS day been changed to the firm of DORN, BARKHOUSE, & CO.
Thanking our patrons for past favors, we offer our services to them and the public, assuring prompt and punctual attention to all business entrusted to us.
DORN BARKHOUSE, & CO.,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
Louisville, July 1, 1863. No. 428 Main st.

WHEAT—2,000 bushels choice White and Red Wheat for sale by
m4 VERHOEFF BROS., 140 Fourth st.

MEDICAL.

DE LA CROIX'S
Private Medical Treatise on the Physiological View of Marriage.
250 Pages and 120 Fine Plain and Colored Lithographs.
PRICE ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Sent free of postage to all parts of the Union.

ON THE INFIRMITIES OF youth and maturity, disclosing the secret follies of both sexes of all ages, causing debility, nervousness depression of spirits, palpitation of the heart, suicidal imaginations, involuntary blushings, defective memory, indigestion and lassitude, &c., comprising 250 pages, and illustrated with upwards of one hundred and thirty engravings. It is a truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain secret doubts of their physical condition, and who are conscious of having hazarded the health, happiness, and privileges to which every human being is entitled. With Confessions of a Boarding-School Miss, a College Student, and a Young Married Lady, full of romance and thrilling interest.
Young men who are troubled with weakness, generally caused by a bad habit in youth, the effects of which are dizziness, pains, forgetfulness, sometimes a ringing in the ears, weak eyes, weakness of the back and lower extremities, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, with melancholy, may be cured by the author's NEW PARIS AND LONDON TREATMENT.
We have recently devoted much of our time in VISITING THE EUROPEAN HOSPITALS, availing ourselves of the knowledge and researches of the most skilled Physicians and Surgeons of Europe and on the continent—such as at CIVIALE, LALLEMAND, RICARD, BRECHETEAU, ACTON, and CURLINGS, of the French and English Hospitals. Our tour extended through Paris, Vienna, Italy, Germany, Holland, England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, visiting in our route the principal hospitals in Paris, London, Rome, Venice Vienna, Dresden, Berlin, &c. We have been amply repaid by the additional knowledge we have acquired in the treatment of various diseases to which we have directed our attention. Those who place themselves under our care will, whether male or female, now have the full benefit of the many NEW AND EFFICIENT REMEDIES to which we are now enabled to introduce into our practice, and the public may rest assured of the same zeal, assiduity, SECRECY, and attention being paid to their cases which has so successfully distinguished us heretofore as a Physician in our PECULIAR department of professional practice.
Medicines, with full directions, sent to any part of the United States or Canadas by patients communicating their symptoms by letter. Business correspondence strictly confidential.
Dr. L.'s Office is still located as established under the name of DR. LA CROIX.
To insure safety to all letters, address DR. LA CROIX,
"THE LA CROIX MEDICAL INSTITUTE,"
a6 d&wtf No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. HALL'S
Louisville
MEDICAL INFIRMARY,
Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Venerienne, Paris,

Where those adicted with any form of PRIVATE DISEASE can receive prompt treatment without risk or exposure, viz: Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Ulcers, Tumors, Cancers, Secondary and Constitutional Syphilis, Diseases of the Kidneys, etc. By this system it is proved that every form of complaint is as entirely under the control of medicine as is a common cold or slight fever; and while in different persons are daily sending away their patients in hopelessness, and giving them up only for their own incompetency, complete and permanent cures are constantly being effected at the Infirmary.
YOUNG MEN, TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.—Dr. H. devotes much of his time to the treatment of those cases caused by a secret habit which ruins both body and mind, unfitting the unfortunate victim for either business or society. The sad effects of those early habits, or the excess of ripe years, are to weaken and debilitate the constitution, destroy the physical and mental powers, diminish and enfeeble the natural feelings, and exhaust the vital energies of manhood: the pleasures of life are marred, the object of marriage frustrated, and existence itself rendered a term of unceasing misery and regret. Such persons, especially those contemplating marriage, should lose no time in making immediate application, as Dr. H., by his new treatment, is enabled to secure a speedy and permanent cure.
Patients living at a distance can consult us by letter by sending a description of their disease and enclosing a stamp.
Medicines sent to any address.
Office 311 Second street, between Market and Jefferson. Office open from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.
A. HALL, M. D.
oct25 dtf

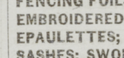
CONFIDENTIAL.
YOUNG MEN WHO HAVE INjured themselves by certain secret habits, which unfit them for business, pleasure, or the duties of married life; also, middle-aged men and old men, who from the follies of youth or other causes, feel a debility in advance of their years, before placing themselves under the treatment of any one, should first read "The Secret Friend." Married ladies wishing to avoid an increase of family will learn something of importance by perusing "The Secret Friend."
Sent to any address in a sealed envelope on receipt of ten cents. Address
DR. CHAS. A. STUART & CO.,
d3 dly Cincinnati, Ohio.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR,
Fresh Ground,
FROM NEW AND OLD WHEAT.
The attention of families and retailers is requested. Wholesale and retail at BROADWAY MILLS,
jy18 dlm Corner Tenth and Broadway.

MAD. D. RUHL,
Importer and Manufacturer of
MILITARY GOODS.
A splendid assortment of
PRESENTATION SWORDS;
STAFF, LINE, AND, MEDICAL SWORDS;
CAVALRY SABRES;
FENCING FOILS, &c.;
EMBROIDERED SHOULDER-STRAPS;
EPAULETTES; SWORD BELTS;
SASHES; SWORD KNOTS;
CHEVRONS; WORSTED BRAIDS;
BUTTONS, &c.
LATEST STYLES OF LADIES'
DRESS AND MANTILLA TRIMMINGS.
Orders attended to promptly.
MAD. D. RUHL,
No. 327 Fourth st., next door to Mozart Hall,
jul7 d3m Louisville, Ky.

OTTER CREEK MILLS
196
XXX
Anti-Humbug Family Flour.
S. P. STERETT.
FOR SALE ONLY by H. FERGUSON & SON,
jy4 Fifth st., one door north of Market.

WAR CLAIMS
ADJUSTED AND COLLECTED.
No. 63 Washington avenue,
ST. LOUIS, MO.,
One door east of Webb & Kaime's office, and two doors east of the Quartermaster's Department, St. Louis.
JOHN P. CAMP
Will give his attention to the adjustment and collection of Vouchers and other claims against the United States Government in all its Departments.
Accounts and bills against the Government made out in proper form and Vouchers therefor obtained and the amounts collected.
Merchants having Vouchers for small amounts can save themselves time and trouble by placing them in his charge for collection.
Vouchers and Quartermasters' Checks on Washington bought at low rates.
REFERENCES.
Hon. D. Davis, Bloomington, Ill.; Hon. Js. Hol Washington, D. C.; Hon. H. Campbell, St. Louis, Mo.; Samuel T. Glover, St. Louis, Mo.; J. R. Shepley Esq., St. Louis, Mo., late Commissioners and Counselors on War Claims for the Department of the West.
may19 d3m



MILITARY
Saddle, Harness, and Trunk
EMPORIUM.
I HAVE ON HAND AND MAKE STRICTLY TO order all kinds of Military Equipments and Gentlemen's, Ladies', Boys', and Race Saddles; Couch, Buggy, Omnibus, and Wagon Harness of all kinds; Bridles, Whips, Spurs, Horse Covers, Saddle Blankets, Trunks, Valises, together with all kinds of goods usually found in a first class house.
My work is gotten up under my own supervision, and I flatter myself that it will compare favorably with any gotten up East or West for durability and style.
By strict attention to business I hope to merit and retain not only the old patronage of this old and favorably known house, but to add many new customers.
J. M. MYERS,
Successor to C. PROAL.
217 Third st., between Main and Market.

I HAVE THIS DAY SOLD MY SADDLERY Establishment, 217 Third street, to Mr. J. M. MYERS, and hereby take pleasure in recommending him to my former patrons. (Signed) C. PROAL.
Louis